

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1909 -- VOL. I., NO. 107.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOSTON MERCHANTS TO SING PRAISES OF CITY FROM A TRAIN

A Party of One Hundred Will Start on "Boosting" Campaign Through New England on May Fourth.

PLAN MUTUAL HELP

The Itinerary Will Be Along the Coast and, as Arranged, Takes in Many Towns in Maine.

On the morning of May 4 a special train with a commissary department sufficient to supply the appetites of the 100 passengers for three days, will steam out of the North station carrying the first of the invading parties of the Boston Merchants Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce into northern New England. This party will be the first of a series designed to increase trade relations between Boston and New England's larger cities as planned by the committee on trade extension of the Merchants Association and announced in the annual report.

The trip will consume three days and nights and the coast cities of New Hampshire and Maine will be the objective points. Of the party of 100 there will be a goodly percentage of speakers well qualified to discuss with the various trade associations of the cities visited the benefits to be received by cooperating with the Boston merchants, while all will be well qualified in the arts of persuasive argument. It will be a case of "we want to help you and we want you to help us, so every one push in the same direction for the extension of New England's trade."

Every line will be touched, and the speakers will in each city give particular attention to whatever industrial resource predominates in that city. The advantage of mutual labor for the best development of New England's resources will be shown, and everything from the development of the great waterpowers to the culture of fruit and vegetables and the raising of poultry will be taken up.

As yet the exact itinerary of the trip has not been arranged in all its details, but the cities will include Portsmouth, N. H., the cotton manufacturing cities of Biddeford and Saco, Me., Portland, Maine's largest and wealthiest city, where one of the longest stops will be made in order that the Bostonians may reach several outlying sections, representatives of which can easily reach Portland by trolley.

From Portland it is expected the special train will make the run to Lewiston and Auburn, the first noted for its woolen and cotton industries, while the latter ranks second to Lynn as a boot and shoe manufacturing city. Bath and Rockland, will then be visited and a long jump will probably be made from Rockland to Bangor, the gateway of Maine's new territory, and on the return visits may be paid to Waterville, Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner.

Every possible comfort for the members of the party will be provided for by the committee in charge, which is headed by Walter M. Lowney, the well known chocolate manufacturer. The Bostonians will live entirely on the train, which will consist of Pullman and dining cars with a baggage coach.

The committee on trade extension, who have worked out this scheme to promote New England's industrial life, consists of W. M. Lowney chairman, F. L. Carter, Eldridge Eldridge, Paul Fitzpatrick, W. M. Flanders, H. G. Ruhe and G. O. Sheldon.

THREAT CHARGE AGAINST YOUTHS

TAUNTON, Mass.—Albert L. Wells, 18 years old, of North Easton, employed in a Brockton shoe factory, and James McKenna, 17 years old, also of North Easton, were arraigned before Judge Fox in the district court this morning on charges of trying to extort money from John S. Ames of North Easton by means of a "Black Hand" letter, demanding \$10,000 and threatening the destruction of Mr. Ames' home and his own death if the demand was not complied with. Wells pleaded guilty and McKenna not guilty. Wells was held for the grand jury in \$1000 bonds and McKenna in \$300.

When Mr. Ames received the threatening letter a few days ago he hired Pinkerton detectives, who watched at the place designated in the note and saw the young men come after the money. McKenna was caught and Wells was arrested this morning at his home.

MISSIONARY FREASE SAILS.

NEW YORK—On his way to Algiers, where he is to assume the duties of his post as superintendent of the American mission in North Africa, the Rev. Edwin F. Frease, D. D., of Canton, O., has sailed for Europe on the steamer Adriatic. His work will be chiefly among the Mohamedan population.

WOMAN TEACHER FROM SOUTH AFRICA VISITING IN BOSTON

Miss Iva Yerxa Who Went to Transvaal Six Years Ago and Was One of First to Journey from Johannesburg to Victoria Falls Tells Interesting Experiences.

The joy of teaching children in the public schools at Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, were told today by Miss Iva Yerxa, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Bruce of 107 Putnam street, East Boston. Since her return she has entertained many East Bostonians with accounts of the far-away country of which she is now a contented resident, and of her travels in Africa and other places.

Miss Yerxa went out to South Africa from St. John, N. B., with five other school teachers, six years ago, in response to a call by the British colonial office for teachers. Keenly observant, she has found much to engage her attention in Africa in addition to her duties as a teacher. She has not infrequently ventured far from the isolated civilization of the English colonies in the Dark continent, and has more than once traveled hundreds of miles northward into the deep African bush. She has never hunted wild beasts, but she has trekked far into the jungle, and has

CHARTER URGED IN "CITY AFFAIRS"

Good Government Association's Publication Says All Classes Are Uniting in Favor of Trial.

The Good Government Association in its March issue of "City Affairs," in commenting on the charter hearings before the committee of metropolitan affairs of the Legislature after stating that the committee will very properly be influenced by what they suppose to be public opinion, calls attention to the fact that the motive of the speaker must be considered in all opinions expressed at the committee hearings. The comments close in saying:

"The committee will size up the arguments for and against the charter and the motives of those who made them. And, we hope the legislators will give the city of Boston the chance to try this charter and as a whole, and not in pieces. The interest in it is growing. All classes are uniting in its favor."

"Some new plan must be adopted to cure the present evils, and what plan could be better tried than the one worked out by these seven patient and thorough men who, for a year and a half, have investigated conditions and now offer this remedy."

Boston Opera Company's Director Reaches the City From New York Tomorrow



HENRY RUSSELL,
Director of Boston Opera Company.

Henry Russell, director of the Boston Opera Company, will arrive in Boston tomorrow from New York, where he is today arranging a few business matters preparatory to coming to this city to commence the arrangements for the rehearsals of the opera company, some of whom he will bring to Boston with him. Mr. Russell has just arrived in America from Paris, bringing several of the soloists who will appear in the Boston Opera House next season. Miss Loie Fuller, who is to have complete charge of the arrangement of the ballet of the new opera company, accompanies Mr. Russell to Boston.

Ralph L. Flanders, general manager of the Boston Opera Company, left Boston Wednesday for New York, where he met Mr. Russell on his arrival in this country and while he is in New York he will attend to several matters in connection with the completion of the new opera house and its furnishings and will return to Boston with Mr. Russell and the singers whom he brought from Paris with him.

PHILADELPHIA SHIP BLOWS UP.

MARSEILLE — The three-masted schooner Jules Henry, from Philadelphia, was blown to kindling wood today by the explosion of her cargo of 1800 tons of petroleum. There were eight casualties.

BLAME WORKERS FOR COLLISION

Railroad Commission Says That the Wreck on Blue Hill Avenue Was Due to Disregard of Rules.

Disregard for rules by employees is found to be responsible for the collision of seven cars on Blue Hill avenue on March 3 in the report made public today by the railroad commission. The report says:

"The roadbed and track in the vicinity were found to be in good condition. The cars were of the double truck pattern, equipped with hand brakes and with sand boxes filled, all in good working order. The grade on Blue Hill avenue is descending. The rails were very slippery."

"It was found that the rule requiring the testing of brakes was construed by the employees as meaning merely whether the brakes could be applied rather than whether the speed of the car could be reduced. It also appeared that rule 132, applying to the "Stop Before Crossing" sign was not always observed."

"As the equipment was in good working order and cars were operated with safety over this section of road previous to and following the accident, the cause of the collision may well be attributed to a failure of the employees to thoroughly understand and strictly observe the rules, and a failure of the company to enforce discipline. As the board said before, nothing is more demoralizing than a rule which employees are permitted to habitually disregard."

INAUGURAL DATE FOR CAMBRIDGE

Mayor-Elect Brooks and New Aldermen Will Take Office Monday and Put the City Under Democrats.

Mayor-elect William F. Brooks and the newly elected board of aldermen of Cambridge will be inaugurated at 10 o'clock Monday morning, April 5. Mayor Brooks is expected home today or Friday and there is now said to be no doubt that he will be able to deliver his inaugural address in person.

The board of aldermen and the common council will convene in the aldermanic chamber, city hall, promptly at 10 o'clock on inauguration day. Edward B. James, president of the retiring board, will preside. Mayor Brooks will then take the oath of office and subsequently administer the oath to the newly elected aldermen. The mayor's address will then be heard. At its close the aldermen will meet for business.

Cambridge will then be in control of a Democratic mayor and a Democratic board of aldermen, a situation which has occurred very few times in the history of the city. Little is known of the text of the new mayor's inaugural address.

TAFT APPOINTS TO FEDERAL POSTS

WASHINGTON—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

To be minister to Greece and Montenegro—George H. Moses of New Hampshire.

To be United States district judge, southern district of New York—Learned Hand of New York.

To be United States marshal, third division, district of Alaska—Harvey P. Sullivan of Alaska.

To be assistant attorney-general—Oscar Lawler of California.

NORDICA AT HEARING FRIDAY.

The case of the contested will of Van-Nie, F. Allen of Malden will come up for hearing before Judge Lawton in the probate court in East Cambridge Friday morning. Mme. Lillian Nordica and others appear as contestants.

Chairman of Committee
In Charge of Train Which
Will Tour New England



ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP SIGHTED DRIFTING AT MERCY OF GALE

The Count and Fourteen Officers of the German Army Have Been Above Clouds Over Twelve Hours.

DRIVES TO HILLS

LANDS HUT—The Zeppelin airship which has been drifting at the mercy of adverse winds for over ten hours was seen flying over this town shortly after noon. Lands Hut is 40 miles northeast of Munich. The ship was headed toward the Bohemian Wald mountains, nearly 70 miles distant. The ship was bravely facing the gale, but appeared to be in distress.

The count left Friedrichshafen at sunrise with the intention of trying to sail to Munich and back. It was his intention to land there in the presence of the prince regent and the entire garrison of Munich, but owing to a squall and increasing wind, the maneuver was impossible. The attempt was made over the parade ground outside the city, but as soon as it was seen to be impossible the ship lifted again into the air.

The count then tried to return to Munich, but by this time the wind was so strong that he could make no headway against it and it was noticed that the airship was being driven sideways down the wind. When the seriousness of the situation was realized, the troops were ordered out to follow the airship and be prepared to render any assistance possible.

The count endeavored to overcome the resistance of the wind by rising to a greater altitude, but this maneuver apparently was not successful, for the balloon was driven rapidly from the sight of the people of Munich in a north-easterly direction. The airship is manned by Count Zeppelin, Major Sperling, several officers of the engineer corps and a crew of soldiers from the balloon battalion of the German army.

The ship reached the environs of Munich, but owing to the strong wind the count did not attempt to descend. He then started to return to Friedrichshafen, 111 miles distant, but could make no headway against the wind. The airship was pointed upward and when last seen the ship was being driven in a northeasterly direction. Soldiers are now following the course of the ship as best they can in automobiles. Several squadrons of cavalry are also in pursuit.

The bronze portrait of Admiral Winslow is life size and represents him in the full uniform of a naval officer, standing on the quarterdeck of a vessel. Below the portrait is the inscription:

"Rear Admiral John Annerum Winslow, Nov. 19, 1811; Sept. 29, 1873. Ever victorious for the nation, he added in the battle for the Union as the commander of the Kearsarge peculiar luster to the service of Massachusetts on the sea."

It was necessary to chisel nearly an inch from one side of the bronze before it could be fitted to the space reserved for it, and immediately after it was bolted into place it was covered with the Stars and Stripes, in which it will remain clothed until the date of the unveiling.

Servia's Future Depends, on King Peter Who Now May Abdicate the Throne



KING PETER OF SERVIA.

Ruler appeals to Russian and Prussian ministers to obtain from Servia an annuity of £10,000 sterling upon which he may live after his abdication.

BELGRADE—The next few days will decide whether King Peter will continue on the Serbian throne, in the opinion of leading Serbian politicians. If the present temper of the people continues, the King, it is declared, will abdicate, regardless of whether the government grants him an annuity. Should the people, however, swallow their discontent over the complete reverse that befell them in the Balkan issue, for which Peter is held primarily responsible, he will retain the crown.

The belief is general that Peter will abdicate.

DENTIST IS FOUND IN RIVER.

Dr. F. G. McCollum of Cambridge, a well-known dentist with offices on Massachusetts avenue, was found in the Charles river this morning just east of the Harvard bridge on the Cambridge side. The body was tangled in the chain that holds the boat house.

OUTLAW INDIAN STILL FREE.

WASHINGTON—Despatch received by the Indian bureau, filed early today at Muskogee, Okla., by Indian Agent Dana H. Kelsey, says that Crazy Snake was still uncaptured at that time.

Greek Ministry Resigns and New Cabinet Will Be Nominated Without Delay



DEBATE THE LINE BETWEEN HOLYOKE AND NORTHAMPTON

Committee on Cities Hears Arguments for the Readjustment at State House Today.

NEW ROXBURY ROAD

Bill Permitting Sunday Fruit Selling in Boston Is Now Favored by Board of Legal Affairs.

Readjusting of the line between the cities of Holyoke and Northampton brought a large crowd before the committee on cities today at the State House. It is the second day of the hearing and the city of Holyoke, the petitioners, closed their case after putting on Mayor Avery. He believed his city could do more for the people of Smith's Ferry, the village to be moved over, than could Northampton.

City Solicitor O'Donnell of Northampton devoted practically the whole morning to his opening, denying the contention of Holyoke's mayor. The citizens interested in the petition had purchased property there fully knowing the conditions, and should abide by them, he contended.

Stephen R. Kitchen of Dracut was before the committee on water supply today, favoring a bill to authorize the Dracut water supply district to issue additional bonds to the amount of \$6000. A further extension of lines is planned for. No one opposed the petition.

Mayor MacInnis and City Solicitor Warner of Pittsfield favored a bill to allow that city to make an additional water loan of \$100,000. The foundation of the reservoir dam in that city has recently given way and some of the money is needed for reconstruction while a further extension of mains in the city is contemplated. No opposition appeared at the hearing, but the committee questioned the city officials sharply for not keeping the water finances separate from the other accounts and not installing meters more freely.

In executive session this morning the committee on roads and bridges voted to report a resolve authorizing the highway commission to investigate and report to the next General Court upon the advisability of constructing the three fourths mile of state highway from Lawrence street to Metropolitan avenue in West Roxbury.

The committee on legal affairs of the Legislature has voted to report the Sunday fruit bill before the end of the week. The bill provides that retail stores which throughout the week sell candy, soda water and fruit may also sell these articles on Sunday.

By a vote of 113 to 26 the Massachusetts House of Representatives Wednesday afternoon substituted for an adverse report of the committee on libraries the bill of Representative White, with amendments, which provides for a commission on the state library and particular investigation on the part of the postoffice authorities.

Cross street is a new street laid out since the great fire and is practically a continuation of Everett avenue, from Broadway to Park street.

The House took up the bill to repeal the law prohibiting the enticement of seamen to leave their vessels which Representative Fogg of Newburyport wanted substituted for an adverse committee report.

SCRANTON, PA.—TODAY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY SECURED BY THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA IN THE BITUMINOUS DISTRICT, IS BEING OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE ANTHRACITE REGIONS. MASS. MEETINGS ARE BEING HELD AT VARIOUS POINTS AND THE MINERS WORKERS ARE BEING ADDRESSED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL UNION AND MEN OF PROMINENCE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

District Attorney John J. Higgins has abandoned the prosecution upon the present indictment against Chester S. Jordan and will seek a new indictment. This action is taken to preclude the possibility of question being raised on a technicality relative to the manner in which the testimony was presented to the grand jury.

RECORD CUSTOMS RECEIPTS INDICATE PROSPERITY WAVE

Total Amount of Duties Taken in at the Boston House in March Exceeded That of Any Similar Month Since the Existence of the Office in This City.

The receipts for the month of March at the Boston custom house were the largest recorded for the same month of any year since its establishment in 1872, and exceeded those of March, 1908, by nearly \$1,000,000.

Custom officials today declared that they believed the increase would hold good throughout the coming year and expressed the belief that the monthly receipts will each month rise above the \$2,000,000 mark.

Collector of the Port George H. Lyman stated today that the increase in his opinion was merely a substantial expression of the arrival of a more prosperous period. He stated that he believed that with election over and President Taft actually in office the Boston and New England merchants are preparing for the prosperity which is ahead. He said it is surprising to note the amount of importation which is under way at present by Boston merchants.

Cablegrams and Correspondence Today From All Over the World

BRITISH NAVAL AGITATION DRAWS CONSERVATIVES OUT

Labor Member of House of Commons in Favor of More Dreadnoughts—Frederic Harrison Thinks Country Should Protect Itself.

LONDON, Eng.—To gauge the breadth and depth of the present navy agitation in this country, it suffices to consider the presence in the agitators' ranks of two men who in all other circumstances would be found precisely in the opposite camp. These are Frederic Harrison, the noted leader of the positivists, and widely known as a "little Englishman," and John Ward, the labor member.

The latter at the recent debate in the House of Commons, spoke to the point by saying that while he did not wish to see the government run into excessive expenditure, he held that they were right in assuming such a navy as was now being built by Germany to be intended only for offensive operations against another great naval power. Not having adopted conscription and thereby raised an immense army, no continental power could suspect England, the laborite argued, but if England allowed a foreign nation with an immense army to prepare at her doors a tremendous naval weapon without making defensive preparations, it would indeed be blindness and folly, no matter what the pledges and explanations of the foreign government might be.

Mr. Ward frankly admitted that he regarded the German naval preparations as aimed against England, and concluded by saying that he refused to give any vote during the discussion which he might be sorry for at some future time when the defenses of the country were put to the test. Never was a labor member in more perfect accord with the stoutest imperialist.

Still more significant is Mr. Harrison's earnest appeal to the British public based as it is on the intimate and minute knowledge of a lifetime concerning German growth, German resources, German ambition, German character. "Our national existence, I make bold to say, may be in peril within less than a generation from the tremendous navy now being hurried on in Germany, from the domineering ambition of the German chiefs, the aspirations and the increase of the German race."

This sounds so much like a chauvinist that one is impressed to hear that neither Mr. Harrison nor his friends have

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON—Grand Opera—(See list below). CASTLE SQUARE—"All on Account of Eliza." COLONIAL—"The Girls of Gottemberg." FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM BROAD-STREET—"Samson." MAJESTIC—"Hamlet from Broadway." PARK—"Father and the Boys." TREMONT—"The Servant in the House."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Brewster's Millions." ALHAMBRA—"Vanderbilt." ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"The Fighting Hope." BIRMINGHAM—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." BRUNELLY'S—"Vanderbilt." CASINO—"Hayava." COLONIAL—"Vanderbilt." CROWN—"An Englishman's Home." DAILY—"The Soothsayer in repertory." THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings and Saturday afternoon, "Lord Dundreary." SATURDAY evening, "Hamlet." EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows." GAIETY—"The Traveling Salesman." GARDEN—"The Conflict." GARRICK—"The Patriot." GLOBE—"Irving place." LOVE WATCHES" in German. GERMAN ("Madison ave. and 59th")—GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Peggy Machee." HACKETT'S—"A Woman's Way." HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vanderbilt." JAZZ—"The Return of Eve." HIPPODROME—"Spectre." HUDDSON—"The Third Degree." KNICKERBOCKER—"The Fair Co-Ed." LUDLOW—"The Devil." LYCEUM—"The Dawn of Tomorrow." LYRIC—"The Blue Mouse." METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—"The Golden Girl." FRIDAY evening, "Faustina Meistersinger." MAJESTIC—"The Newlyweds and Their Baby." MARBLE ELLIOTT'S—"The Bachelor." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robert Mastell in repertory." THURSDAY evening, "King Lear." FRIDAY evening, "Hamlet." SATURDAY afternoon, "Macbeth." SATURDAY evening, "Richelle." NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence." PARK—"Vanderbilt." STUYVESANT—"The Easiest Way." WALLACE—"Sham." WEST END—"The Goddess of Reason."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—"Vanderbilt." CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Via Wireless."

COLONIAL—"Little Nemo."

GARICK—"The Great John Ganton."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Head of the House."

HAMILTON—"Vanderbilt."

ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Writing on the Wall."

LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl."

MAJESTIC—"The Great Divide."

OLYMPIC—"Vanderbilt."

POWERS—"The Family."

SHAW—"The Devil."

STUDIERAKER—"Cameo Kirby."

WHITEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

MANHATTAN OPERA COMPANY.

BOSTON THEATER.

TUESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Felles and Melander."

FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Tales of Hoffmann."

SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"La Boheme."

SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Aida."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

FRIDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—20th rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SATURDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—20th concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SUNDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Pension Fund Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Mischa Elman.

LAND RATING IN CARDIFF, WALES

Not Taxed in Proportion to Value—Tailor Shop Rated Higher Than Castle With Large Acreage.

LONDON—The tax rating question, which is agitating the public mind somewhat at this time, can probably be better understood by giving an example of the anomalies which now exist in England.

In Cardiff there stands a great medieval castle, itself covering 11½ acres, surrounded by its moat, gardens, conservatories, orchards, ornamental lakes, home farm, cedar plantations, recreation grounds—amounting in all to 105 acres, and shut off by feudal battlements from the great industrial city surrounding it. This feudal fortress belongs to the Marquis of Bute, or to use one of his inferior titles, Baron Cardiff.

The defensive works of this great castle remind one of the middle ages; but the similarity with feudalism goes further. The owner of the castle also owns the greater part of the town, and levies tribute on its people just as his medieval ancestors did, but, instead of receiving it in personal service, he collects it in ground rents, and the state, in return for these services on his part, relieves him of paying a fair share toward the taxation of the country.

In support of his argument, Mr. Harrison points out the fallacy of the idea that nations are always and solely led by their interests. Their pride, their jealousies, their aspirations were every-day motives, he said, pointing to Japan.

For more than 40 years Mr. Harrison has been conspicuous for his stand against every form of aggression, imperial expansion or continental militarism, but now all talk about industrial reorganization appears hollow to him until the country is secured against a catastrophe from invasion.

The government majority which rejected the vote of censure in the latest naval debate is in no wise representative of the true feeling throughout the United Kingdom. The vote was strictly a party vote, while popular sentiment on the naval question may be gauged by the results of the recent Croydon by-election which reached the House of Commons while Mr. Balfour was speaking. The Croydon election not only was a big victory for the Conservative program of protection, but for the building of eight warships as a protest against the naval policy of the government. The Conservative candidate, Sir R. T. Hermon Lodge, secured 11,989 votes, against 8041 secured by the Liberal candidate, J. E. Raphael.

any anti-German prejudices, but on the contrary holding but admiration for the high qualities of the German intellect and character. "Since 1851," he writes, "I have often visited Germany; have spent months in the country conversing with Germans and reading their publications. I have good German friends and two of my sons in their professional careers have been trained in Germany and have made Germany their home. I do honor to the grand patriotism and administrative genius which have given the empire its proud position in the world."

According to Mr. Harrison, there is no hostile disposition on the part of the German people, but simply such a phenomenal growth that the fact of their finding on every sea and in every port a paramount maritime power which shuts them out from all the most desirable possessions of the planet must lead on to a supreme contest.

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AUTOMOBILE TEST AS EMERGENCY CAR VOTED A SUCCESS

LONDON—A novel experiment has been made here, to test the practicability of the automobile to be used in emergency of rushing troops to the front. A battalion 1000 strong was transported by motor car to the southwest.

In this case the necessary cars were provided and driven by members of the Automobile Association.

For the carriage of the troops 268 cars were employed (four men together with the driver in each car), including 37 spare cars. The battalion was accompanied by 21 chassis carrying the first line transport, while 7 chassis with the second line transport followed at a slower speed.

A start was made about 10 a. m. and the cars proceeded in single column at a speed of some 20 miles an hour by the most direct route to Hastings, which was 54 miles distant. Relief cars traveled at intervals in the column, and in case of breakdown took up the passengers and proceeded with them. It had been calculated that the head of the column would reach Hastings (allowing for a quarter of an hour's halt en route) at 1 p. m. This calculation proved to be correct, and within half an hour of this time all the sound cars were formed up on the sea front, while stragglers and the second line transport were in Hastings by 2 p. m.

CONSTANTINOPLE

There was a mutiny among the Zouaves of the guards quartered near Yaldiz Kiosk. The soldiers objected to a detachment of Anatolians joining the battalion.

BOGOTA

The tripartite treaty between Colombia, the United States and Panama will be submitted to the National Congress, which is to be elected by popular vote on July 20.

BERLIN

Finance Minister Kokosoff will go to the far east to investigate trade conditions, the Amur railroad and the operation of Manchurian lines.

PARIS

There was a mutiny among the Zouaves of the guards quartered near Yaldiz Kiosk. The soldiers objected to a detachment of Anatolians joining the battalion.

UPRISING PLOT NIPPED IN RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG—The police have nipped a plot to start an uprising in the Caucasus by arresting 70 men, including several army officers, who as members of a revolutionary organization, were engaged in providing arms, ammunition and funds for the projected movement. A large number of military rifles and several thousand cartridges destined for the Caucasus also fell into the hands of the authorities.

The raid was made in the center of the city on a corner of the Nevski Prospect, where the band had boldly selected headquarters. The police secured signed documents betraying all the details of the movement.

INDUSTRIES OF IRELAND SHOWN

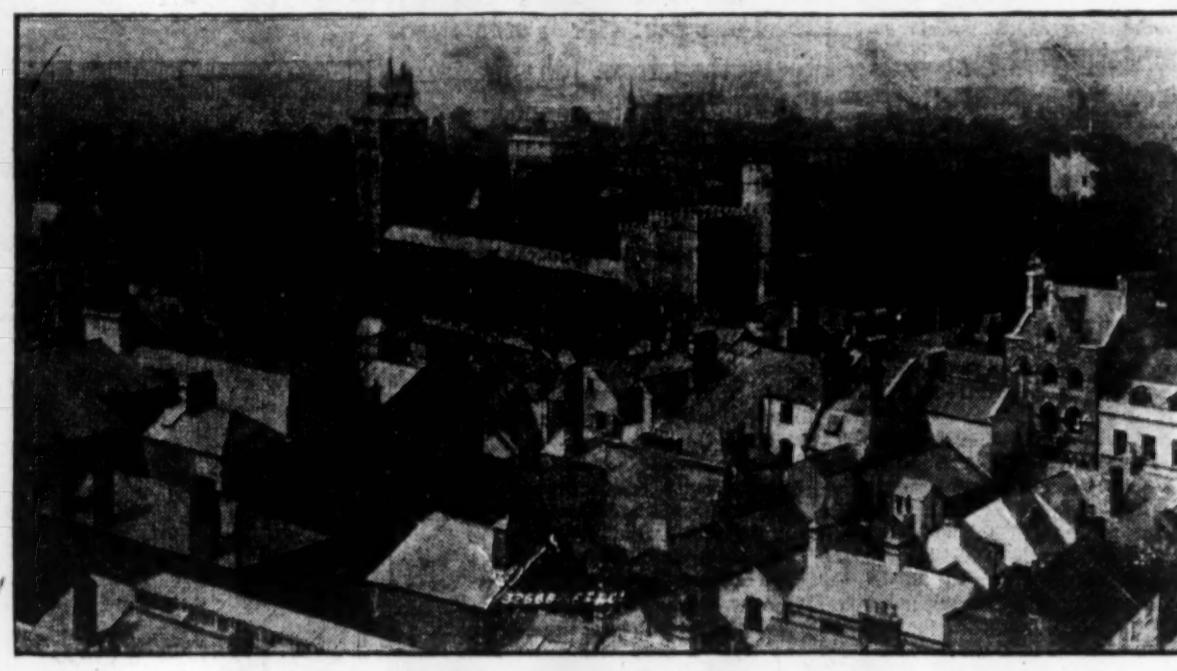
DUBLIN, Ireland—St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, was the scene of a gallant and stately procession, when the lord-lieutenant and the Countess of Aberdeens witnessed the realization of their unique project of a pageant of Irish industries. The various groups representing the different industries of the country passed in procession, including linen, ship-building, minerals, agriculture and dairy work, followed by a number of people wearing various costumes and designs representing fisheries, potteries, paper-making, dolls, toys, brushes, baskets, etc.

WOMEN ELECTED IN COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN—Seven women have been elected to the municipal council in the present elections, it being the first time women possessed the right to vote and were eligible candidates. Among them were Mrs. Hoff, a surgeon by profession, the successful Radical candidate; Mrs. Salicath, anti-Socialist, matron for a home for women and children, and Miss Crone, who is a typist by calling and politically a Socialist.

IRISH LAND BILL ON PASSAGE.

LONDON—The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Irish land bill by a vote of 275 to 102.



CASTLE AND TOWN OF CARDIFF, WALES.

Showing medieval towers and battlements, and modern business houses and residences.

1907 £1,159,596. What this growth

means to the landowners may be gathered from an actual instance, which occurred some fifteen years ago. There are few small freeholds in Cardiff, nearly all the soil belonging to the Marquis of Bute. A small villa with a garden was bought about 50 years ago for £200. Fifteen years ago he sold the land on which it stood for an annual ground rent of £1000. Before the discovery of Welsh coal the land was worth comparatively nothing; now it is estimated that Cardiff pays a ground-rent of £2000 a year.

The settled policy of the Bute estate, and nearly all the land belongs to that estate, is to sell no land. You may take it at a ground rent on a 99 years' lease, but no longer. So, Messrs.

Cammell, Laird & Co., desiring to buy some land for setting up a steel-melting plant, were unable to do so, and so went to Swansea instead. Therefore it is seen the purchaser must take the land at the owner's terms or go elsewhere.

Now does the owner particularly care which course you adopt. If the land is left idle it is continually growing in value, and in the meantime it practically escapes taxation. In the case of Caerphilly Park, which Lord Bute permitted the citizens of Cardiff to buy from him, the land was rated at £245 a year, this paying a ground-rent of £2000 a year.

The following is another instance: The merchants of Cardiff have been permitted to build their exchange on a piece of land used as a public garden and not rated. They are charged the sum of £1000 a year ground-rent, while they are rated at £6029. These are a few of the instances which show what a fund of untaxed wealth lies ready for the chancellor of the exchequer in South Wales. They might be multiplied indefinitely, both there and in other parts of the kingdom.

The following is another instance:

LONDON—The question of the wonderful sunken galleys of Emperor Caligula is again interesting archaeologists, who greatly desire to recover these antique specimens. They lie in the inland waters of Nemi, and how they came there and also how they may be regained are making themes for discussion just now.

It was in 1905 that divers located the first of two magnificent galleys at a distance of 55 feet from the shore. The length of the first vessel is 90 feet. The decks were found to be paved with elaborate mosaic work in porphyry and green serpentine. The bulwarks are cast in solid bronze, once gilded.

As long ago as 1435 the fishermen used to drag ashore from the Nemi objects of wood and bronze. The day when these galleys of Caligula shall be brought to land will be veritably a red-letter day in the archaeological calendar; but owing to their condition and the depth at which they lie, it is questioned whether that can ever take place.

KING AMERICAN'S GUEST.

BIARRITZ—Mrs. Leishman, wife of the American ambassador to Turkey, was hostess at a dinner Tuesday, at the Villa Bellefontaine, at which King Edward was the guest of honor.

HOME GROUNDS

More than a thousand homes have been made better by our trees. Our methods are practical and appeal directly to owners of suburban estates. Expert advice on all questions pertaining to the planting of Home Grounds. Tell us your needs. We can help you.



Our collection of TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES and OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS is the largest in New England. Large General Catalog mailed FREE on request. Write today to THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES, Inc. Bedford, Massachusetts.

THE TOMMY PLAY SUIT

For all boys and some girls, sizes 2 to 12, made of different materials, including heavy washable madras, fast colors, plain blue or blue and white stripes. Special price to introduce.

By mail or express. By mail or express. From ordinary kinds. Four pockets and buttons on front. Dress the children and turn them loose to play. Agents wanted.

THE THOMORE MFG. CO., 22 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE, CARPETS

Draperies, Crockery and Bedding

Big stock, lowest prices. Special—Leather top brown Go-Cart, \$9.98. Send for Catalogue of our great \$150 4-Room Outfit.

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Open Saturday evenings—Near Haymarket Square.

EYRE & CO., Cleaners

Fancy Costumes, Silk Waists, Gloves, Lace Curtains, etc., etc

Leading Events in Athletic World Rowing at Princeton

Last Game with Augusta Batting Feast for Boston

Beck, Sweeney and Bowerman Distinguish Themselves With Ten Hits for Total of Twelve Bases.

Americans to Play

ATHENS, Ga.—The Boston National regulars have arrived in this city for their game with the University of Georgia team this afternoon. Today's game will be the only one played here, as they go to Spartanburg, S. C., after this contest.

Wednesday's game resulted in a bad defeat for the Augusta club. The Boston players went to bat no less than 44 times in the nine innings and secured 20 hits, with a total of 27. Beck, Sweeney and Bowerman had a field day at the bat, and if they can show such hitting in the big league the team will easily finish in the first division. In the field the players did well, accepting 41 chances out of 42. Dorner and White pitched a fair game. The score:

	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Bates, If.....	6	1	2	3	1	0	0
Becker, H.....	4	3	1	4	0	1	0
Bierman, 1b.....	5	2	4	10	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.....	6	1	2	3	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Graham, c, ss.....	5	2	1	5	4	1	0
Kerr, 3b.....	3	4	3	2	0	0	0
Lindeman, cf.....	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
Bowerman, c.....	3	1	3	3	3	0	1
White, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	18	20	27	14	1	0
AUGUSTA.							
McLaurin, If.....	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Bierman, ss.....	3	0	3	1	4	2	0
Coles, cf.....	4	1	1	3	1	0	0
McMahon, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Holton, 1b.....	5	2	2	3	0	0	0
Holt, rf.....	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Castro, 2b.....	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
Hunker, 2b.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorner, p.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pierce, p.....	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Hartley, p.....	1	0	1	1	1	2	0
*Hundia.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	7	7	27	15	3

New Rules for B. A. A. Marathon

This Year's Annual Ashland-Boston Race Promises to Be the Best Yet Held in This Country.

Judging from the reports already received by the Boston Athletic Association, this year's annual marathon race from Ashland to Boston will be the largest ever held. It is expected that over 150 runners will start, and the field will include the fastest men in the East. As this run is to be recognized as the American championship race this year it will be a greater attraction than ever before.

As was the case in the recent Boston A. A. indoor meet, the association has decided to make some new rules which will not only benefit Marathon running in this country, but will limit the contestants to those who are the fastest men at the distance. Manager Brown has announced the following rules:

Every competitor must wear complete clothing from the shoulders to the knees. Competitors may be excluded from taking part in the race under properly attested.

No competitor, either at the start or during the progress of the race, may take or receive any drug.

Each competitor must at once retire from the race if ordered to do so by the chief physician.

Each competitor shall be allowed two attendants, who shall wear on the left arm some distinctive number as their competitor's name. Just their competitors between the Ashland and South Framingham railroad stations.

Competitors must have clothes packed in one bag, and delivered to baggage automatic.

All competitors must be examined by the physician previous to the start. The start will be made punctually at noon, and all competitors are warned to be ready at least fifteen minutes in advance.

Disregard of the foregoing shall be considered sufficient grounds for disqualification.

Fifteen entries have already been received among them being Peter Foley of Winchester, the oldest marathon runner in the country. Foley has just passed his 51st year and has requested that the number 51 be given him. B. J. Nelson of South London, Eng., will represent that country in the race, while all the crack runners of this country, including Hatch, Forshaw and the New York stars, will take part.

The two crews which are known as the first and second varsities and freshmen are made up as follows:

First Varsity—Coxswain, Lewis; stroke, Roche; 7, Ransome; 6, R. H. Smith; 5, Gibbons; 4, Stearns; Princeton, and Darymple, Penn, tied for third place; Parke, Princeton, third.

Second Varsity—Coxswain, Je Ford; stroke, Skidmore; 7, Gill; 6, Camp; 5, Hartshorne; 4, Cookingham (Oleott); 3, Green, Roger (Trot); Bow, Mann.

Freshmen—Coxswain, Larsson; white, stroke, Cooper; McLean, 6; Page, 5; Higgins, 4; Metcalf; 3; Battles; 2; Judd; bow, Rentz.

Beginning with Friday, weekly races will be rowed by the four eights. These races will be on the handicap principle, the second Varsity rowing the first half of the race and the freshman eight rowing it for the rest of the distance. The course will be three miles in length.

It is the intention of the rowing authorities here to try to develop a large squad of oarsmen from which it will be possible gradually to build up a Varsity and a freshman crew that will be able to compete with those of the larger colleges. Coach Titus has done a lot of valuable work along these lines and it is confidently expected that the next year or two will find Princeton playing as important a part in college rowing circles as has previously been the case in baseball and football.

WILL NOT SUPPORT CONTEST.

NEW YORK—The Manufacturers' Contest Association has decided not to lend its support to the proposed New York State automobile contest, which is to start in June and reach Seattle in the progress of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in that city.

BROOKLYN WON CLOSE GAME.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Brooklyn defeated the local team Wednesday in their second exhibition game by 4 to 0. Montgomery came near scoring on two or three occasions, but fast work by the big leaguers prevented.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS TO PRESENT PLAY

The first performance of the annual Shakespearean play at Radcliffe College will take place Friday evening in Agassiz House auditorium. The play for this year is "The Merchant of Venice," and is given under the auspices of the Idler Club and College Settlement Chapter of the college.

The performance will be repeated on Saturday afternoon and evening. The play has been carefully rehearsed, and is expected to be a great success. With the exception of Ruth Delano, Marion Churchill, Ada Blake and Helen Maxey, the parts are taken by undergraduates. The cast is as follows:

Duke of Venice, Louisa Williams; Portia, Maidie Walley; Antonio, Ada Blake; Bassanio, Marion Churchill; Nerissa, Esther Woodbury; Gratiano, Herminie Foelske; Jessica, Florence Sullivan; Shylock, Ruth Delano; Tubal, Ella Munsterberg; Launcelot, Gobbo, Louise Burleigh; Old Gobbo, Gladys Hildreth; Lorenzo, Ruth Finberg; Prince of Morocco, Marjorie Smith; Solanio, Helen Maxey; Salario, Edith Bennett; Balthazar, Miriam Fuller; Salerio, Elizabeth Lee; Gaoler, Theoda Bush.

LIEUTENANT LEE AT HEADQUARTERS

Lieut. Hugh Lee of the Boston police department, who was attached to the office of the district attorney during the period when that office was held by John B. Moran, and up to Wednesday, reported to police headquarters this morning, to which office he will henceforth be attached.

"Even where the agitation is not agitated by party motives, it will serve party purposes. Nothing, says the unionists, whips and wirepullers, would make more for the success of their side at the next election than the cry that the navy is in danger. This circumstance cannot fail also to have its effect on Liberal leaders like Winston Churchill and Mr. Lloyd-George, who have no desire to relinquish the sweets of office. This is another reason why we should have eight ships."

"When Mr. Balfour found it necessary to explain and extenuate the cause of his action in putting down a vote of censure in connection with the many matters the man who cares little or nothing for political ideals realized at once the weakness and party nature of the proceeding.

"After that nothing more was heard of a compromise. The government definitely refused to budge from the position it had taken up. From the tone of the ministerial organs it became plain that, whatever difference had existed previously, there was no difference now, and the cabinet would have whole-hearted supports in its preference for retaining liberty of action in regard to the provisional part of its shipbuilding program.

"The debate on the vote of censure

thus ended, as it was bound to do, in the rejection of the motion by a handsome ministerial majority. It was made unmistakably clear, however, in the course of the discussion that the country is to have the eight ships for which it longs. The election at Croydon was won to the battle cry 'We Want Eight, and We Won't Wait!'

"It is now recalled, too, that it was common talk at the time of the launching of the Vanguard, among people connected with the controller's department of the admiralty and the principals of private yards, that something more than a hint had been given to ship builders and gun manufacturers that they might get ready for further orders. If about June or July next it is learned that the Dreadnought program of two ships every four months crystallizes no one need be surprised.

"Such an arrangement would mean laying down two ships in public dockyards and four in private yards annually. If it did not exactly fulfil Mr. Stead's minimum of two keels to one it would come very near doing so, but the agitation will go on all the same. The movement in this direction is practically controlled from two sources, the aims of which are not wholly alike.

"The Navy League indicates in its resolutions satisfaction with the government's naval policy in all respects with the exception of its provision of battleships. Its last word on this point is: 'Eight ships we must have and at once.'

The Imperial Maritime League condemns not only the government but the admiralty also.

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REPLIES TO BETTER SERVICE DEMAND AT SULLIVAN SQUARE

Attorney Arthur A. Ballantine, representing the Boston Elevated Railway Company, has made reply to the demands of the residents of Malden, Everett and Melrose for better facilities at the Sullivan square elevated terminal. The cities asked that the blind end tracks at the terminal be done away with and the cars run in and out on a loop; that all night cars be run between Everett square and Scollay square and that an indicator be placed in the Sullivan square terminal.

Mr. Ballantine in regard to the changes at the Sullivan square terminal declares that such would be impracticable until something definite is decided by the railroad commissioners regarding the route for the proposed elevated structure to Malden square. Many plans, he declares, have been prepared seeking to do away with the blind end tracks as asked, but none has appeared entirely feasible.

Regarding the all night car to Everett square he says that at present a car between Sullivan square and Broadway runs through Everett square and connects with cars for Boston so that the service asked is provided by changing cars in Charlestown.

In regard to the indicator he declares that the railroad officials themselves do not know just the order in which the trains will appear as unavoidable delays disarrange the schedules and make such an indicator impossible.

He also discusses transfers to and from the shuttle trains at the North station and declares that when the changes which are now being made at Haymarket square are completed much of the difficulty will be simplified.

The reply of Mr. Ballantine will come before the representatives of the three cities at a meeting which will probably be held in the Malden council chamber on Saturday evening.

THREE THOUSAND STRIKE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—April was ushered in with a strike of 3000 men of various trades. Refusal of employers to grant higher wages and shorter working hours was the cause. Most of the men out are members of the various building trades.

Strikes of steam-fitters and grocery clerks are the most serious of the disturbances. The steam-fitters and helpers recently demanded a wage increase from \$4.75 to \$5.70 a day. The employers refused it and at a big mass meeting Wednesday night 1000 members of the union pledged themselves to strike today.

Simultaneously 1000 electrical workers declared a strike on firms who have not signed the new scale of \$5.50 a day.

A crisis was precipitated in the trouble between the grocery clerks and wholesale grocers late Wednesday when a union man was discharged.

SCHOOLS EXTEND SCOPE IN SOUTH

NEW ORLEANS—There is a movement on foot to introduce a domestic department in Newcomb College, that is already noted for its success in textile arts, in making pottery, stained glass work, and in weaving tapestries and rugs.

The superintendent of the public schools here is also trying to make it practical to establish domestic and manual training departments in the public schools of the city.

Mrs. William C. Norvell of Shreveport, acting for the Mothers' Congress, has offered a number of prizes, in money, to public and private school pupils for various work in handicrafts that must be done during school hours.

BROCKTON TRADE BOARD REMOVES

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Board of Trade has moved into new and larger quarters in the new Richmond Building, 63 Main street. The annual meeting of the board will be held April 12 and before that time it is expected that there will be a large number of new members. The new quarters are on the third floor, front, and the room is well arranged for the purposes intended.

Active labor workers are desirous of becoming identified with the board of trade and have interviewed Horace A. Poole, the president, in relation to the matter. Some plan for representation in the board of the leading labor organizations will be discussed at the annual meeting.

WORK ON LOWELL'S NEW PARK STARTS

A new park along the banks of the Dutton and Anne streets canal is assured by the action of the Locks & Canals Company in elevating the wall of the canal on the Anne street side.

Under the agreement, the Locks & Canals Company will assume the expense of this part of the undertaking. After the bank is in condition for conversion into a park, the city will do its share toward completing one of the most picturesque breathing spots in Lowell.

BLOCK BURNS AT PINE BEACH. NORFOLK, Va.—Fire early today destroyed a block of frame buildings at Pine Beach. The buildings were erected at the time of the exposition and were of little value.

WALTHAM CLASS TO GO TO CAPITAL

Party of High School Seniors Will Spend Week in April on a Trip to and from Washington.

WALTHAM, Mass.—A party of 28 pupils of the senior class of the Waltham high school will leave for Washington on April 10. Two teachers, Miss Helen Ober and Arthur N. Burke, will act as chaperons.

The party will leave Boston on the 6 o'clock train. At Philadelphia they will visit the United States mint, Independence Hall and see the "Liberty Bell," Carpenter's Hall and the Betsy Ross House. They will reach Washington at 6:30 p.m. Saturday. Automobiles will take them to the Hotel Gordon. They will remain in Washington until Thursday morning and expect to visit all the places of interest there.

On Sunday, April 18, they will attend service at the Old Christ Church in Alexandria, Va., where Washington worshipped. On Monday they will visit Mount Vernon. They will visit the White House at noon on Wednesday and expect to be granted an interview by President Taft. On Thursday morning they will leave Washington for home and expect to arrive in Waltham Friday morning.

The trip is in charge of Herman Parkinson, Guy Boynton and Florence Welcome. The others who expect to take the trip are Alice Merrill, Gladys Drew, Florence Andrews, Rachel Drake, Helen Wheeler, Ruth Sanderson, Helen Sweet, Addie Stevens, Ada Bailey, Alice Kelly, Blanche Havens, Mary Jennings, Nellie Miller, Mabel Johnson, Marion Taylor, Jennie Oats, Bertha Harris, Barbara Denner and Ruby Flemming; Ben Elia, Matthew Gately, George Jorden, Raymond Tuttle, Abraham Bayard and Otis Barry.

DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID BY MILLIONS

NEW YORK—The banks are making arrangements to pay in April \$155,000,000 in dividends and interest. This is an increase of more than \$14,000,000 over the dividend payments of last April and reflects the improvement in general business which has taken place within the year.

Since last November 21 companies have paid their initial dividends, 11 have received dividends that were suspended, 19 have increased their dividends and 13 have paid extra dividends. During 1908 about 125 of the big companies cut or passed their dividends. Of the \$155,000,000, \$90,480,484 will be paid in dividends and the remainder in interest.

PEOPLE OF LYNN OVERSTEP MAYOR

LYNN, Mass.—Mayor James E. Rich, having vetoed the order passed by the city council for a public investigation into the relations existing between this city and Engineer Sterling J. Joyner of New York, the committee on harbor improvements has stepped into the breach and ordered a public hearing on the matter to be held Friday evening of this week at City Hall.

Engineer Joyner was recently awarded the \$10,000 contract for preparing a preliminary survey and study of the broad gauge development possibilities of Lynn harbor.

Considerable correspondence of an interesting character has passed between certain Lynn men of prominence, the United States government and the Panama Canal commission since Engineer Joyner and his associates commenced borings in the harbor and much of this will be made public at the hearing.

CALHOUN CASE READY MONDAY

SAN FRANCISCO—Prosecutor Francis J. Heney expects to begin the actual presentation of evidence against Patrick J. Calhoun, head of the United Railways, charged with attempting to bribe members of the old San Francisco board of supervisors to grant exclusive franchises to the railway, by Monday.

When court opened today there were 10 permanent jurymen in the box. The state is reduced to one peremptory challenge, while the defense still retains six. District Attorney Langdon will make the opening address to the jury, but the actual conduct of the trial will be in Heney's hands.

LACK OF ENGLISH NOT NEGLIGENCE

An employer cannot be charged with negligence in employing a man who does not understand the English language, as the supreme court says it does not make the company liable if another employee is injured by reason of his lack of knowledge. This is the decision in the case of David Friburg vs. Builders' Iron & Steel Company.

The court says that to say such a man is incompetent because of lack of knowledge of English would impair the development of the resources of the country.

NEWTON MAYOR AS SPEAKER

LYNN, Mass.—The annual dinner of the Men's Club of the Unitarian Church, South Common street, Friday evening, will include as speakers the Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, the Hon. George Hutchinson, mayor of Newton, and Frederick P. Fish of Boston.

AMERICANS ARE MIGRATING. WINNIPEG—"Seventy thousand American settlers will come to Canada this year," said Commissioner Walker of the immigration department today. "They will settle on 21,000 homesteads, an increase of 100 per cent, over last year."

Waltham Citizens to Aid Children's Flower Gardens

Association Aims to Extend Work of Making a City Beautiful Which Will Be Example to Others.

HIRE INSTRUCTOR

WALTHAM, Mass.—Widespread interest is manifested by the citizens of Waltham in the plans proposed this year by the Waltham Home Garden Association for the beautifying of the city. The association's work this season will be conducted upon a much broader scope than formerly and has for its ultimate aim not only the evolution of the city of Waltham from its present stage to the position of an ideal city from an aesthetic point of view, but also the creation of a city that will stand as an example and incentive to others.

During the three years the association has existed its work has been carried on solely through the interest exhibited by the children, but this year an effort will be made to enlist the cooperation of the adult citizens. Two neighborhoods will be selected, where the conditions are anything but pleasing to the eye, and a corps of visitors will seek to interest the residents in a plan for laying out home gardens, offering prizes for the most successful flower or vegetable garden.

If the association can secure the necessary land it will establish a training garden where children will be taught how to successfully cultivate both flowers and vegetables. An effort will also be made to have this work added to the course of studies in the public schools. If this is not possible the association has engaged an instructor who will give a series of lectures before the pupils on



BEAUTY SPOT IN WALTHAM, MASS.
Picture illustrates flower garden planted and tended by school pupils.

the care and cultivation of gardens.

In September, a flower day will be held, at which cash prizes will be awarded for the best exhibits of individual bouquets, of vegetables, of hardy or perennial plants and of seedlings of the same. A prize will also be awarded for the best photographs of gardens before and after planting. There will be prizes for the best drawings of flower and vegetable gardens, and for the best debit and credit account of the actual expenditure and income of, a vegetable garden, as well as for the best daily record of the preparation, planting, care and harvesting of such a garden. Three prizes will be awarded to the children having the most successful vegetable or flower garden. All the schools in the city have been placed in three groups and to the one school in each group making the best exhibition of flowers grown by them on flower day will be awarded a blue ribbon.

The work done by the association is notable. The first year 642 children's

home gardens were started, the number increasing to 1295 the second year, and last year the number had increased to 1300. Seed order envelopes are distributed and all children are given an opportunity to buy the penny packets of seeds. A garden director is appointed, who visits every child's garden. Last year "model garden" was provided, which offered an object lesson to the children.

Miss Louise Fay, who is in charge of the children, says it is encouraging to see the efforts made by some of the children in the poorer sections of the city to raise flowers and cultivate spots of beauty.

The money necessary for the prizes and other expenses is raised by subscription among the citizens, who have always been willing to help this cause. The Waltham Watch Company, year since the association has been carrying on the work has contributed \$75, which has been used for the purchasing of prizes.

The largest freight cargo ever sent from this port to Central America in one vessel was carried by the United Fruit Company's steamer Limon, Captain Smith, which sailed from Long wharf shortly after 11 o'clock today for Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Securely lashed to the decks of the vessel were great pieces of structural steel, which will be used in the construction of railroad bridges in Costa Rica. The holds were also filled with steel plates, angle irons, frames, electrical supplies, clothing, provisions and a large general cargo.

Among the saloon passengers were Arthur Jaffrey of Irvington-on-Hudson, John Fayers and Edward Morrell of Boston. The Limon will return April 18 with a cargo of bananas.

SHIPPING NEWS

The Admiral Schley, Captain Jansen, will arrive in port early Monday. The arrival of this vessel will mark the resumption of the service between Jamaica and this port, which was discontinued during the winter. The Schley is bringing a cargo of bananas, 575 bags of coconuts, 40 puncheons of lime juice. She has 12 saloon passengers. Steamship Admiral Dewey will leave Jamaica next week. The two steamers will make weekly sailings.

Fishing vessels arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows, in pounds: George E. Lane, Jr., 12,700; W. M. Goodspeed, 13,500; Helen B. Thomas, 9000; Athena, 12,500; Besse M. Dugan, 8200; Viking, 6700; Tecumseh, 6000; Idia F. Brooks, 12,000; Seacomet, 7500; Genesta, 9000; Dorothy, 17,000; Emerald, 2000; Pete, 2000; Walter P. Goulder, 9000; Joseph H. Cromwell, 7000; Emily Cooney, 9500; Nettie, 4500; Little Fannie, 10,400; Dixie, 5400; Julietta, 7500; Reliance, 6200.

Dealers' prices for fish today at T wharf, per hundredweight: Haddock, \$3 to \$5.50; large cod, \$4.25 to \$5.25; small cod, \$3.75 to \$4.25; hake, \$1.75; cusk, \$2.50; halibut, 11 cents a pound.

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EVERETT SPECIAL BOARD PRESENTS A SCHOOL REPORT

The special commission which Mayor Charles Bruce of Everett recently appointed to consider the matter of additional school accommodations in that city has reported to the board of aldermen recommending the erection of a 24-room building in the central part of the city or the erection of three eight-room structures scattered through the congested district. The latter plan, however, the commission believes would be far too expensive for the city to undertake and would not be any more satisfactory.

Although the city of Everett has erected several large modern schools within the past few years the city is confronted by a serious proposal in caring for the ever increasing school attendance. This increase has more than kept pace with the growth of the city during the past few years until at the present time 22 per cent of the 33,000 inhabitants are pupils. Superintendent U.

Wheeler has been urging the city to action for some months, declaring that unless immediate action is taken to relieve conditions the school work will be seriously handicapped. Already it is necessary that the pupils of the lower grades go on half time and their parents are demanding that the boys and girls be kept in school two sessions as usual. It is expected that the city government will take definite action in the case at once so that some of the extra accommodations at least may be ready for use when the fall term opens.

LYNN WILL AID SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

LYNN, Mass.—The school committee has unanimously voted to give its support and financial assistance to the proposed educational campaign for the children of Greater Boston and to grant the use of High School Hall for the one meeting which is to be held in Lynn on the evening of April 22.

Prominent speakers are to appear on that occasion and impress their views upon such local teachers, parents, clergymen and others as are interested in the social and moral betterment of the young.

CAR LINES TAKE IN MANY MILLIONS

NEW YORK—An idea of the millions of dollars collected by the traction companies of Greater New York on the following day. In view of the large number of steerage passengers on the Cunard liner Ivernia, Capt. H. M. Bennett, which this morning berthed at the Cunard docks, East Boston, at 1 o'clock. The vessel made good time every day. She brought 34 saloon passengers, 266 second-class passengers, and 1294 steerage passengers.

The vessel left Liverpool at 5:30 p.m. on March 23 and Queenstown on the following day. In view of the large number of steerage passengers on the Ivernia today and those on the Saxonia last week, it is being remarked upon all sides that immigration must be picking up, for a large number of immigrants are arriving now than has been the case for over a year.

LA TOURAINNE ANCHORED AT SEA.

NEW YORK—The big French liner La Touraine, which cleared from her dock for Havre today, is anchored off St. George, Staten Island, disabled as the result of an accident in her engine room. One of her officers came ashore at quarantine and communicated with the New York agents, stating that he hoped repairs could be made by the engine room.

The metropolitan highway commission has used a coating of tarvin for its much traveled auto road across the Sauquoit marshes with considerable success.

ELECTRIC ZONE TO NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Preliminary work is already under way to prepare plans for an estimate of the cost of extending the electric zone from Stamford to New Haven on the New Haven road system. Such an extension will necessitate the erection of a large power house, and the probable site would be on the Housatonic river.

Completed tests show that the operation of trains by electricity over a larger area brings large economies. It is expected that the line west of New Haven will be electrified within two years.

MEXICO UNITES IN PEACE WORK

WASHINGTON—The Mexican gunboat General Guerrero has reached Amalpa to keep watch on the Central American situation with the American vessels at that port, according to despatches to the state department.

The most cordial relations have been established with the officers of the cruiser Washington, and the two ships will guard together in the interests of peace. The cruiser Maryland, upon the arrival of the Mexican gunboat, has been sent to the Brookline High School visited the show. There were from 35 to 40 pupils in each class.

Richardson's
388 Washington St.

Our Spring Overcoats

Have all the fine points of the best custom garments—fabric, finish and style, and at about one half the price.

"Benjamin-made"—a guarantee for satisfaction in Men's Clothes.

Black and Oxford Overcoats silk lined throughout—

TARIFF COMMITTEE ABOUT TO MODIFY LUMBER SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON—The ways and means committee of the House has, it became known today, decided to modify the lumber provision of the Payne bill. As framed at present the bill provides for maximum rates on all forest products coming from any country or province that puts a tax or restriction on the exportation of any lumber product. As modified, the maximum rates will apply only to such particular lumber products as are taxed for export by the foreign country or province.

Under the Payne bill as at present, if any province of Canada should tax toothpicks for export, the United States would collect the maximum duty not only on toothpicks but also on saw logs, boards, and every other form of lumber product coming from that province. Under the modification of the maximum rates would apply only to toothpicks; and the other forms of lumber products would come in under the minimum rates, so long as there is no tax on the export of these products.

Moreover, Representative Joseph H. Gaines of West Virginia, a Republican member of the ways and means committee, during the course of a speech in the House today not only defended the bill but declared that its passage would bring about wonderful prosperity.

That the treasury was far from facing a deficit from the alarming shortage popularly supposed, was a statement which Mr. Gaines sought to prove.

"The condition has been greatly exaggerated," he said. "The whole country has been mistaken and misinformed by the loose use of the word 'deficit.'"

Reading from the treasury department for March 30, and from special statistics prepared by the Panama canal commission he declared that the canal "owes the treasury" \$72,965,000—this sum not being properly charged against the ordinary expenses of the government.

Deducting this sum, Mr. Gaines maintained that instead of facing a deficit on July 1, the treasury would have a surplus.

A strong intimation by Mr. Gaines that the tax on tea would be taken from the bill before it leaves the House caused surprise. It came out when Representative Sulzer, Democrat, New York, objected to the heavy taxes imposed by the bill on the necessities of life.

"It does not," answered Mr. Gaines. "Does it not lay a tax on tea?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"I do not think we need to tax tea," said Mr. Gaines. "If the gentleman will possess his soul in patience I think he and I will agree on that before the bill gets out of the House."

This statement was accepted by members generally as evidence that the ways and means committee has become convinced of the great unpopularity of the tea tax and has decided to revoke it.

Western Flour Men Hope to Block Eastern Millers

WASHINGTON—To remedy the objections which they make to the extensive drawback privileges of the Payne tariff bill, the Republican representatives from the wheat growing states of the West have submitted to the ways and means committee an amendment which is in the nature of an additional provision to the drawback section of the new bill.

Their principal contention was that the new provision would result in the manufacture of flour for export at the cities along the Atlantic seaboard instead of at the western mills, as is the custom now. In order that the western manufacturers may retain the export trade it is proposed that any article manufactured from grain raised in the United States to obtain the drawback when exported in lieu of imported grain must be manufactured in the same mill or factory as the article manufactured from the imported grain.

Taft Shy of Tariff Until the Time to Veto or Sign It

WASHINGTON—There is already considerable speculation as to whether President Taft will veto the tariff bill. He has made it clear that there are features of the bill of which he does not approve; but he has not made it clear what extent he will carry his disapproval. Leaders in the Senate and House believe the President will sign the bill no matter what its provisions are. They believe he will do this in order to expedite a return of prosperity, leaving all responsibility for the effects of the bill, if it be a bad one, upon the members of Congress who framed and passed it.

President Taft declines to take part in the wrangles which have already started over the provisions of the tariff bill. He tells senatorial and other callers that he does not propose to bring upon himself the criticism suffered by his predecessor for "executive interference." He contends that the executive branch of government has fulfilled its function when the President has recommended needed legislation. He contends that there is no occasion for further executive activity until the bill is presented for his signature. Then it is for him to determine whether he will sign or veto it.

This is contrary to the practice of not only President Roosevelt, but President McKinley and President Cleveland. In the case of the Dingley bill all the influence of the Republican organization was used to crowd through the House the bill reported by the ways and means

committee. The executive branch did its part. Mr. Hanna used his persuasive powers. Speaker Reed brought the Reed rules into drastic operation. The Dingley bill was passed under a rule which cut off amendment and debate.

Taft Urges First Tariff Bill Vote on April Tenth

WASHINGTON—It is now expected that as the result of President Taft's conference with the "standpatters" a vote will be taken on the Payne tariff bill April 10.

While it probably will be impossible to have a rule to limit amendments favorably acted upon before Monday, Representative Dwight of New York is making every effort to get the members in line.

The ways and means committee has agreed to submit amendments to the bill which will keep tea on the free list, strike out the countervailing duty on coffee and make the rate on barley 25 cents a bushel.

Attorney-General Hears Plea of Kansas Governor

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General Wickersham gave a hearing Wednesday to the Governor and other officials of Kansas upon the question of the right of national banks to participate in the benefits and assessments of the bank guarantee fund created by a recent law of that state upon the same terms and conditions as apply to state banks.

There were present on behalf of the state Governor Stubbs, Attorney-General Jackson, Bank Commissioner Dole and Senators Bristow and Curtis. Comptroller of the Currency Murray and Judge Oldham of his office also were present.

LEUPP WILLING TO STAY.

WASHINGTON—Francis E. Leupp, commissioner of Indian affairs, has signified his willingness to continue in office at the request of President Taft. His staying will be contingent somewhat upon personal considerations, but for the time, at least, he is willing to reconsider his purpose, announced some months ago,

to deduce this sum, Mr. Gaines maintained that instead of facing a deficit on July 1, the treasury would have a surplus.

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This statement was accepted by members generally as evidence that the ways and means committee has become convinced of the great unpopularity of the tea tax and has decided to revoke it.

M. E. CONFERENCES CONTINUE TODAY

LOWELL, Mass.—Delegates to the 113th New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which opened at St. Paul's Church Wednesday, met for the second day's work this morning.

Wednesday's conference officers, the Rev. James Mudge of Lynn secretary and George H. Clark of Lowell treasurer, were chosen without opposition. The conference sermon was preached by the Rev. Frederick Woods of Lynn.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—At the New England southern conference Wednesday a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Ira W. LeBaron of Vineyard Haven, Mass., who dwelt on the missionary work which is being performed by the church.

The Rev. Henry D. Robinson of Charlevoix, Mass., the Rev. Joseph Hollingshead of Myricks, Mass., and the Rev. M. Vinton of Centerville, R. I., who have all been associated with the church 50 years, gave reminiscences. The Rev. J. Buckley of Central Falls presided.

U. S. PRISON BURNS AT LEAVENWORTH

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—The military prison at Fort Leavenworth was discovered to be on fire at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, and the whole group of buildings came near burning down. The fire started by rubbish in the carpenter shop. The three-story building and the power house and laundry were destroyed. The damage is about \$100,000.

The prisoners were removed from the cell houses under a heavy guard of troops and confined in a stockade.

The fire was under control at 12:30 a.m. A new military prison is now under construction and the buildings destroyed will not be replaced.

BABSON TAKES UP RIFLE RANGE CASE

Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson today began an investigation upon which to base an opinion to be furnished Mayor Hibbard in accord with the latter's request on the question whether the city can recover any part of the \$25,000 paid for Boston's rifle range property in Woburn and Willimington.

This property was bought in 1901, after a report of a committee appointed to find a suitable parcel of land for a rifle range, which is required of the city by the state. The land is now assessed at \$1000 at the time it was purchased. Hence about \$24,000 is said to have been lost by the city, which now pays \$145.74 a year taxes on the land. The state continues to claim \$5100 a year as forfeit, as the land has not yet been made into a range.

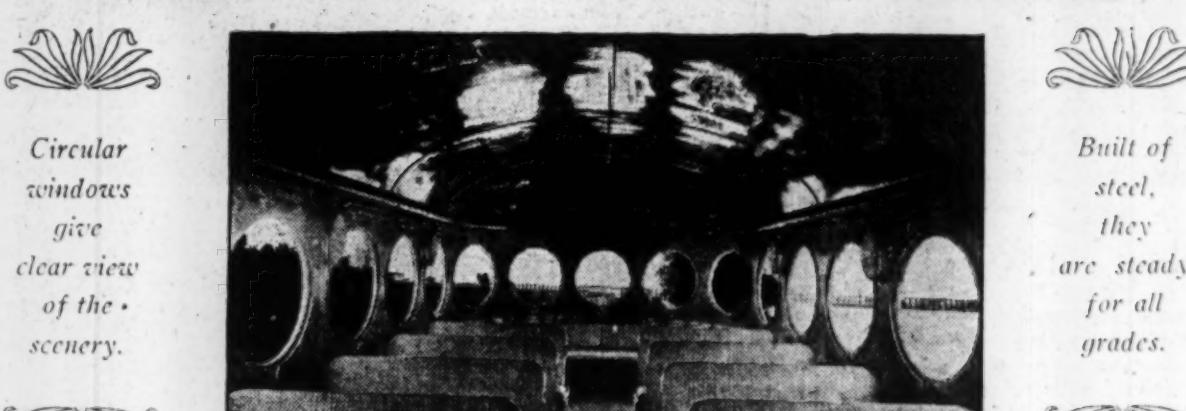
TAFT TO PRESENT WRIGHT MEDALS

WASHINGTON—President Taft has consented to present the gold medals on behalf of the Aero Club of America to the Wright brothers on any convenient day in May in the East room of the White House. The medals were designed by Victor Brenner and cost \$1000 each.

FOURTH FAILURE A RECORD.

NEW YORK—George A. Blumenthal, theatrical manager, made a record here by filing a petition in bankruptcy for the fourth time.

Unique Motor Cars Popular in the West



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE CARS.

These speedy, self-propelled, single-unit trains attain a speed of 70 miles an hour at a minimum of expense.

8 per cent grades, stopping and starting on the incline.

That the cars are built along unique lines is shown by the accompanying cuts. They are constructed of steel. The feature of the tapered front end is calculated to decrease wind resistance, thus facilitating the acceleration and at the same time minimize the consumption of gasoline.

The circular or port-hole windows are another striking feature of the new cars, and besides being a novel departure from the plan of other cars, they have proved to furnish an almost unobstructed view. They are constructed with rubber gaskets in the frame, and when closed exclude even the fine dust of the western prairies, as well as the rain and wind, and when open practically convert the car into an open car. The main object, however, in adopting this type of window was that it enabled the sides of the car to be used as a deep girder in the design of framing, with over eight feet between top and bottom chord, which greatly increases the strength of the car side, and eliminates the unsightly truss rods common in all wooden car designs.

The cars fill a great need on the steam railroads for an economical and clean service, and are put on in conjunction with steam trains in order to give local traffic a better and more frequent service. They have helped out in suburban fields in that a road can be built and put in operation at one-half of the initial investment required for an electric line, and the operation very much cheaper.

Cars have attained a speed on level track of 70 miles per hour, and are being operated all over the country where they attain a speed of from 25 to 35 miles per hour in local service, making stops at all stations and road crossings en route, and rendering a service that is impossible with a steam locomotive and tender.

The side-door entrances makes it possible to use the rear end for observation purposes and enhances the beauty of the interior.

The car has a special ventilating system, which insures a complete change of air every four minutes. The air is taken in at the top of the car in front and is delivered to the interior at the floor line, then exhausted through roof ventilators.

These cars are readily operated on 3 per cent grades and successfully climb

70 feet, and all cars are of 200 horsepower, with weights varying from 60,000 to 70,000 pounds. The cars are built with baggage and mail compartments when such are required, and they may also be equipped with a passenger motor car trailer, or freight trailer, some of those now in service being supplied with 30-foot trailers equipped for mail, baggage and express.

The cars are known as gasoline motor cars, and were invented by W. R. McKeen, Jr., formerly superintendent of motive power for the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. McKeen superintended their development while yet engaged in the railroad work.

There are already 45 cars in actual service, 18 in California, 15 in the service of the Southern Pacific railroad, and three in suburban service in Southern California. Seven cars operate in and around Denver, and seven in the state of Nebraska, while there is one or more doing service in each of the states of Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York and Texas. Others are in course of construction for Washington, Iowa and Ohio, and inquiries are numerous from all over this country, Europe and South America.

The possibilities for the future of the self-propelled unit car seem unlimited. The present output per month is three cars, and will soon be increased to five, and as the growth of the business warrants, a larger plant will be erected with a capacity of from 30 to 60 cars per month.

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The meeting is not under the auspices of the Fur Merchants Association, but has been called at the request of leading manufacturers and dealers who are interested in the fur trade in this city and mean the joining of local interests with the national campaign which has been started against the proposed schedule.

The call to the meeting is signed by Otto J. Pichler, Jarvis Lamson and Almon Wight.

MARRIED IN BROCKTON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Miss Hattie Louise Garfield, daughter of ex-Senator George H. Garfield, and Hartley White Bisbee, were married at the home of the bride's father, 27 Plymouth street, by the Rev. Paul Sperry. The couple started for New York and a southern wedding trip.

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DEPT. M. May Manton Pattern Co.

132-142 West 27th st., New York, N. Y.
Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

May Manton Pattern Agents Everywhere.

CHAPIN RESIGNS AS TREASURER

New State Bank Examiner Continues Former Duties, However, Until His Successor Is Chosen.

The appointment of State Treasurer Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke by Governor Draper to succeed Pierre Jay as state bank commissioner has been confirmed at the session of the executive council.

This morning Mr. Chapin sent to Governor Draper his resignation as state treasurer, although he will continue to execute the duties of that office until the Legislature elects his successor. In the meantime Deputy Clarence A. Evans will run the bank commissioner's office.

As to the candidates to succeed Mr. Chapin, in addition to the names of Col. A. P. Langtry of Springfield, and Senator Stevens of Somerville, others mentioned are Representative Frank D. Kemp of Springfield, chairman of the House ways and means committee; Henry S. Bridge of West Medford, at present and for many years past first clerk of the treasury department, and ex-State Treasurer E. P. Shaw of Newburyport.

"Before the Payne bill came to light it was blared broadcast that the committee intended only to advance the duty on luxuries. Certainly the cheaper lines of hose are indispensable to the mussels, and which are to be subject to no per cent duty, cannot be classified under the category of luxuries. They would place in a class of the same value premises with a license of any of the first three classes, except that a licensed innholder who has a license of any of the first three classes may be granted a license of the fourth or fifth class for the purpose of supplying liquor to guests who have resorted to his inn for food or lodging."

May Manton Pattern



625 Child's Tucked Dress,
2, 4 and 6 years.

Price 10 Cents
This pattern will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents, if in haste send an additional two cents for postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

IN CHICAGO

Those who appreciate artistic and exclusive selections in oils, water colors, Copley prints, carbons and unusually artistic framing should come to

The Art Shop of American Art Society

R.E. Herbert, Manager

27 Congress St.,

(Opposite Auditorium)

Chicago, Ill.

The Art Shop Announces a Special Sale

A genuine unrestricted, comprehensive sale of all art subjects, large and small, at prices manifestly low to those who know real values.

33¹/₃ to 50% Discount

Every framed picture and many unframed are cut in price from 33¹/₃ to 50 per cent. Note such values as the following:

Now. Former Price.

A Little Child Shall Lead Them (framed) \$5.00 \$7.50

Daniel's Answer to the King (framed) 5.00 8.00

G

Musical Events in Boston

"TRAVIATA."

Violetta.....Mme. Tetrazzini
Flora Bervoix.....Mlle. Koelling
Annia.....Mlle. Severina
Alfredo.....M. Constantino
Germont, father of Alfredo.....M. Sammarco
Gaston.....M. Venturini
Baron Duphol.....M. Fossetta
Doctor Grenville.....M. de Grazia
Marquin D'Obigny.....M. Cacici
Giuseppe.....M. Pierucci
Musical director.....M. Cleofonte Campanini

THE second night of Italian opera and the first night of Verdi showed the Manhattan Company to be a wonderfully smooth running mechanism. There was Tetrazzini, who was filled with the spirit of work and yet took her work as lightly as play; there was Constantino, ready to fill a gap caused by the inability of Tacconi, advertised for the part of Alfredo, to appear; there was Sammarco, whose performance was equal to everything promised of him and who took his part in a manner that was more like real life than like the stage. It was an old-fashioned night of grand opera with exquisite singing, a night when the audience was first of all interested in the music and in the events enacted on the stage. It was a musical rather than a social occasion; the imagination was pleasingly stirred by the scene in which Violetta was moved to love and again by the scene in which she was moved to renunciation; and as the tragedy drew to a close the mind busied itself with wondering whether Madame Tetrazzini was going to prove equal to those who have sung the role of Violetta in other days. There was wanting the social stimulus of a new idea, consequently the third night of opera was something less brilliant as an occasion than the second. Though Tetrazzini and the other Italian singers who assisted her did not turn the thoughts of the audience in new directions, they led in the old paths with the authority of guides who know whither they are going. This Verdi performance was a time to test the every day working ability of the Manhattan Company, and the test was wholly to their praise.

Mr. Campanini has brought to his musical interpretation of "Traviata" all the Italian enthusiasm he possesses, he has applied to it all that is best in former interpretations and he has added an originality that could only come from his having had untried opportunity for preparation. It was Campanini's "Traviata," not Tetrazzini's. It is true enough that the leading singer had full scope, and that the tenor, too, was free of the restraint that overhung him in "Lucia," yet this opera, which has been sung five times this season in New York, and is to be sung a second time here, was plainly performed in all important points according to the ideas of the music director. It was an opera for orchestra and three singers, and whatever else was used in the presentation, chorus, dancers, scenery were not primary considerations. These three last mentioned fitted admirably into Mr. Campanini's scheme, but they were not primarily a part of his calculation.

Campanini's "Traviata," considered as orchestra, and the singers, Tetrazzini, Constantino and Sammarco, was a unit; it was a piece of music in which every contributing element fulfilled the director's minutest wish. And in this piece of music, which never wavered from its purpose, the three singers found unusual freedom for practising the art of the actor. None of the three has real power of impersonation, but they get into their acting a certain verisimilitude which stands them in good stead. It may be questioned whether



(Copyright by Mishkin, N. Y.)

GIANOLI-GALETTI.

The basso-baritone who is to appear as Franz in Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" Friday evening.

Sammarco as Germont was not at times natural in a wrong sense; whether in the scene with which the Manhattan director ends the second act, the baritone did not assume the easy bearing of a man talking business gossip rather than that of a father trying to reclaim a truant son. Constantino acted the part of Alfredo with energy, and Mme. Tetrazzini, in the purely pictorial scenes, acted Violetta with an ability of which her work in "Lucia" Monday night foretold little.

The new singer of the evening was Sammarco. His baritone is of uniform quality throughout its range; the low notes are firm without gruffness, the high notes clear without being hard or strident. It is the kind of voice that fills the theater without seeming to be loud, its tones find their way by their own resonance. Constantino was in a better suited to him than his part in "Lucia," and he did far better at this unexpected appearance than he did as Edgar Monday night. As Alfredo his voice came very near to measuring up to his best standard. If he had not appeared in "Traviata" there could be some doubt of his work in "Rigoletto"; next week, but this performance settled all question as to his voice. It is in every way as good as it was when he sang here last season with the San Carlo company.

Mme. Tetrazzini's work was somewhat less brilliant than on Monday night, but it was far more significant in expression. But her singing depended just the same as before on its wonderful method, and not on any fundamentally deep interpretative grasp. If she wishes to put especial mood or sentiment into her singing she does not, like most sopranos, try to give her voice an appropriate tone color, but she calls on her resources of method, which never fail to supply her with what she wants. Another reliance of Tetrazzini, one which cannot be regarded as of serious importance, is her speaking voice. She used it liberally in her work of Wednesday night, but it cannot possibly be regarded as an essential factor in her art. It gives her rest and it relieves the ear of the listener from the changeless tone quality of her singing voice, but compared with her ways of expressing herself through method it is of small

significance. Tetrazzini's employment of speech is not to be thought of as a concession to the modern dramatic school of singing, but as a liberty which she takes in order to lighten her task.

Among the orchestral numbers of the Campanini concert to be given in the Boston theater Sunday night is Debussy's "The Sea."

BOSTON SINGING CLUB.

The Boston Singing Club, H. G. Tucker director, gave its second concert last night in Jordan Hall. The club was assisted by Miss Ernestine Gauthier as soloist and Misses Mary D. Chandler and M. Elizabeth Griffith pianists and B. L. Whelpley organist. The program: "Zadok the Priest, Handel; "The Elphons," Bullard; "Through the House Give Glimmering Light (female voices), Mrs. Beach; "Barcarole," MacDowell. Songs: "Les Filles de Cadix," Delibes; "Connais-tu le Pays," Thomas; "Le Cigales," Chabrier; "Bedouin Song," Foote; "Song of Mary Magdalene" (female voices), Massenet; "A Red, Red Rose," Hadley; "Chorus of Homage," Gerick. Songs: "L'heure Exquise," Hahn; "O Let Night Speak of Me," Chadwick; "Twas April," Nevin; "La Blondina," Gounod; "Lullaby," Dvorak; "Hymn to the Sun," Chausson.

In its second program the Singing Club showed that there is a niche in the Boston musical temple which it can fill. Standing midway between the large oratorio body and the small glee club, there is a vast musical literature for it to cover and to introduce to others. All the selections of last night were worthy; many, as the numbers of Foote, Dvorak and MacDowell, were both scholarly and beautiful. The club was in the mood and sang commendably, from the tricky roulades of "l'andelle" chorus to the grand acclamations of the "Hymn to the Sun." The male chorus has advanced—it sang very well when subdivided, with good balance and quality. But the club still lacks a good forte, due to the thin top notes of the sopranos; this hurt in climaxes, and the song of Foote, which should have produced thunders, was tame. Outside of this the evening was marked by artistic and accurate choral work. The alto division at times furnished gorgeous coloring.

Mme. Gauthier, programmed as a mezzo-contralto—a hair-splitting distinction—was a charming apparition. She sings spontaneously. Most of our singers are made, not born; and her ease was a delight. The voice spills itself in florid passages and lacks brilliance and concentration, but otherwise criticism must be wholly in favor. The color is warm and rich and the quality sympathetic. The familiar "Knowest thou the land" was sung with breadth and respondency to an encore; this was a great tribute from an audience as cold and grudging of praise as it has ever been our fortune to meet. But the season wanes and this is open time on opera.

Mr. Tucker was an artistic and sympathetic accompanist. He conducted with authority. No delicate effect was slighted. And the musical structure was carefully delineated.

Mr. Fiedler has added one number to the list of Wagner excerpts which are to be played at this week's Symphony concerts on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. This is the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," which is inserted between the funeral music from "Dusk of the Gods" and the "Ride of the Valkyries." The new symphony of Gustav Strube will be conducted by the composer.

JET WIDELY USED IN MANY COLORS

Black and White Are Most Often Seen, but Tints of It Are Very Desirable, Says English Writer.

Black jet is very much in evidence at present and white jet interests me very much, declares an enthusiastic English woman. I am very tired of all the cut and blown glass that masquerades as diamond work, crystals, precious stones of various sorts, bugles and beads of all descriptions, infinitely preferring, for the moment at any rate, something quite opaque.

Black and white jet need not be the alpha and omega of the list. In darkish colors it is most attractive—green of the laurel or creme de menthe shade, garnet or ruby for embroidery, red currant or wine shades of tulle, yellow like clouded amber, turquoise, with all the real gem's lack of transparency, says the Queen Magazine.

Gray jet combined with dull silver beads and platinum threads would form colored matt effect stichery, biscuit colored jet, gray, green jet, the color of gooseberry fool, royal blue jet, purple jet, and to finish up with mole colored jet, with which one could do so many charming things that I hardly like to begin intimations, for I should never be able to stop. And these ideas for a variety of colorings in this opaque glass—for of course it is only that, and cleverly made, too, so as not to be heavy—need not be confined to evening wear, but in several cases could form part of the new millinery—does so, in fact—and worn judiciously, makes an agreeable change.

MILLIONS SEE LIBERTY HALL.
Independence Hall, which was bought by the city of Philadelphia from the state for a large sum, and on which \$200,000 has been spent for restoration, is visited by an average of 1,000,000 persons a year, says the Westchester County Magazine.

HANDY MAN LEFT CASTLE AND LANDS

Castles in Spain have been in vogue for many a year, but John Ford, of Philadelphia, is dreaming of estates of Scotland, worth fabulous sums, which he will shortly sail away to claim.

Ford is a musician, artist, inventor, engineer, wood carver and boat builder.

Ford conducts what may be called a genius-establishment. In his shop are dozens of musical instruments, odds and ends of bric-a-brac, a number of mechanical appliances, many toys, a large automobile and a score of other things, all of which have a place of usefulness.

Some striking realistic effects are produced in this manner, notably sunlight and moonlight. Besides the fixed lights enumerated above there are more than 50 movable lights in single lamps and groups for the production of special effects. These include two scorpions by which snow and many other wonderful illusions are produced, says the New York Sun.

Included also are fourteen lens boxes or chasers, useful accessories for sudden and brilliant illumination of the whole stage or any part of it, concentration of light on a single performer or a group of performers and especially for weird effects. The chaser is provided with a revolving diaphragm by the operation of which a rapid succession of rays can be thrown on the performers with the surprising effect of apparently multiplying the number.

BATTERY ANSWERS TO LIGHT'S BEAM

An interesting form of dry battery has recently been invented, which is inactive unless exposed to a beam of light. The cell consists of a glass tube in which a platinum strip forms one electrode, and an amalgam of potassium and sodium the other. The air is exhausted from the tube, leaving a high vacuum. When the amalgam is exposed to a strong light, says the Scientific American, a current flows from the platinum to the amalgam through the vacuum tube. The internal resistance of this cell, which is known as a "photo-electric cell," is about 75,000 ohms.

STAGE LIGHTING NEEDS BIG PLANTS

The electric light equipment of a modern stage requires the establishment of a big plant. The stage lights of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, for example, number more than 2600. There are 700 white lights and 468 each of amber, red and blue. They are operated by a switchboard provided with a double set of busbars and two master switches for each color of light. By means of these switches the lights can be shut off at will on either side of the stage so that the operator can darken one side while illuminating the other with light of either of the four colors desired.

In charming "Clarice" the audience heard a rolling carriage outside suddenly stop in a spot of crunching gravel. The whistling of a locomotive half a mile distant was another achievement in this same play. The sound must have been made within a dozen feet of the proscenium arch, yet it seemed all of the supposed distance from the audience.

Speaking of stage noises, Augustus Thomas should be made an honorary member of the Society for Suppression of Unnecessary Noises. In "The Witching Hour" the second act is supposed to cover (stage time) the events of three hours. It is 11 p. m. when the curtain rises, and it drops just after a bell in the tower of the nearby church intones the hour of 2 a. m. The two strokes come at a very effective stage moment. The strokes of 12 and 1 are unnecessary noises, and therefore are omitted.

MISS LE BARON TO RETURN.
For the production of "The Runaway Girl," soon to be made at the Castle Square Theater, John Craig has engaged Miss Louise Le Baron. She will also have prominent roles in other productions of the spring and summer season at this theater.

Miss Le Baron is well known to Boston theatergoers, for she was at the Castle Square for two summers and for the fall and winter season of 1907-1908, as first contralto of the opera company which then occupied that house.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOSTON.

PARK—George Ade's funny "Father and the Boys," William H. Crane at his best. First week.

COLONIAL—"The Girls of Gottenberg." Pleasing musical play with the comic James Blakeley. Last week.

HOLLIS STREET—Bernstein's "Samson." Strong, exciting drama presenting William Gillette in a new light. Second week.

CASTLE SQUARE—"All on Account of Eliza." Diverting farce well acted.

GLOBE—"Forty-five Minutes from

REVENUE CUTTER GOES ON NEW RUN

The United States revenue cutter Androscoggin will cover the district formerly covered by the cutter Mohawk for the purpose of rendering aid to vessels. She is provided with wireless and her call letters are "R. C. D." Her headquarters will be Tompkinsville, N. Y., during the time she is on the station. The Mohawk was badly damaged a short time ago by running ashore in Hell Gate and that station has been without a cutter for the time.

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News of the Playhouses

"THE MAN FROM HOME."

All the seasons in New York there has been running a play by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson called "The Man from Home," with William T. Hodge in the leading role. The coming Saturday night will mark the 27th New York performance of the play. Last season it ran all the season in Chicago, with 342 performances.

The play is a wholesome satire upon a certain class of "international marriages." Daniel Voorhees Pike (the part played by Mr. Hodge) hails from Indiana and is a member of the state Legislature. The play discovers him at Sorrento, Italy. He is a sort of guardian of Ethel, who has accepted a proposal of marriage from an "undesirable." Mr. Pike enters upon the scene, routs those who have been trying to capitalize Ethel's happiness, and lets a little Indiana fresh air into that young woman's own views of life, which have become somewhat deamericanized through years of travel in Europe. At the close it is intimated that Ethel comes most of all for Mr. Pike, and has done so all along.

The play is by all accounts delightful in humor, pretty in sentiment, and true enough for theatrical purposes to the theme it discusses. There have been several attempts to treat the theme of international marriages seriously in plays, and they have resulted in utter failure. "The Man from Home" treats the theme largely in a humorous way, and has made a splendid success.

William T. Hodge, the comedian whose imitable Daniel Voorhees Pike has brightened "The Man From Home" throughout its season's run at the Astor Theater, New York, owes his opportunity to the late James A. Herne. While "Sag Harbor" is rapidly becoming a distant memory, many who saw it will still retain a mental picture of the grotesque figure of Freeman Whitmarsh, the village man-of-all-work. That was Mr. Hodge.

Mr. Herne had been much worried about the casting of this part, when he happened to meet Mr. Hodge lounging in front of his boarding house on a side street near Broadway. Physically he was the ideal for the part, and Mr. Herne was delighted to learn that he was not entirely without experience as an actor, so Mr. Hodge was instantly engaged, and scored an instantaneous hit in the part. For some seasons he found no difficulty filling parts not unlike his first, but it was not until he was cast for Hiriam Stubbins in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" that he showed signs of anything like remarkable versatility. From this point on, his career is tolerably well known.

WILLIAM GILLETTE, A. D., M. of S. N.
Besides being a notable actor and a skilled dramatist, William Gillette has another title to popular esteem—master of stage noises. Wholly superior to the usual off-stage sounds of other stage managers are the noises of Paris which Mr. Gillette conveys to the ears of the audiences of "Samson."

At one point the passing of a rapidly driven cab is heard, the horses pounding at a gallop over the hard asphalt. The gallop of the horse has none of the ludicrous features in its representation that may still be heard in stock company productions, where the sound is made by the whacking of two halves of a coconut shell upon a marble slab. In "Samson" the sound reproduces the beat of the galloping hoofs probably with the machine which the author invented for his "Held by the Enemy."

The crying of the newsboys of the papers containing the account of the fall of stocks at the climax has the muffled sound such noise have when heard through a window. This effect is gained by "covering" the voices in some way—probably by stowing the calling boys in a big packing case.

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HARRIMAN DEPLORES WASTE BY NATION'S PUBLIC SERVANTS

Railroad Chief Declares That Government's Ignorance of Sound Economics Is the Reason and Says He Is Protectionist—Objects to "Foolish Prosecution."

CHICAGO.—Edward H. Harriman, while his car was in the switching yards waiting to be attached to the train that carries him to New York, expressed a series of frank opinions on railroads and the attitude of past and present national administrations. He asserted that administrations flinch from the people through ignorance of economic principles.

"If the wasteful extravagance of governmental methods should be applied to any other business it would speedily bankrupt it," he said. "The administration should be so regulated by the people that it will learn to conserve its revenue by cutting down expenses and by taking sufficiently serious precautions to prevent the terrible and utterly useless and uneconomic deficits which are occurring with altogether too much frequency. The financial methods of the government should be the greatest concern of the people today, and it is time that they began regulating the government."

"I am a protectionist in theory and practice where protection is needed. But the tariff ought to be revised; for as the law now stands it is out of date. There are many things which are enjoying the blessings of protection which should not be enjoying them, and there may be many things which should be under protection that are not; but the theory of protection is all right."

"The point I wish to make is that every new administration eagerly and immediately begins to devise new ways of fleecing money from the people without knowing the first rudiments of economics as applied to the expenditure of money."

Of tariff reform he said: "If the government had revised the tariff or given the country a good currency law, or both, we would not have had the Landis decision, and we would not have had all this wasteful prosecution of corporations, nor all this hostile legislation against railroads; and the country would today be going along swimmingly."

"I have been quoted," he continued, "as speaking harshly against the government and our former President for having prosecuted me and the interests which I represent. I never spoke bitterly regarding him, and I have no criticism to make. The prosecutions were all right, for there is nothing about the railroads which I represent that I desire to conceal. Every move we have made has been known to the government and we have tried to obey the law. I harbor no resentment toward any individual."

On combinations of railroads Mr. Harriman said:

"I am for combinations where economy demands them and where the best service requires them. I would not have the combination of parallel or competing

TEACHERS TO MEET IN PROVIDENCE

Four Hundred Members of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association to Hear Address.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Four hundred members of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association will visit this city April 8, 9 and 10 for the 12th annual convention of the association. Educational features will be the subjects of a large number of addresses by prominent men from all over the eastern section of the country. The sessions will be held at the state normal school, this city, morning, afternoon and evening.

Governor Pothier and Mayor Fletcher will give addresses of welcome at the opening session. T. B. Stowell of Providence, Edward M. Hull of Philadelphia, Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of education for this state; E. E. Merville of Cleveland, Charles T. Platt of Hoboken, C. E. Dene of Beverly, Mass., and A. W. Holmes of this city will also speak at this meeting.

NEW GAME LAWS FOR LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE, La.—The first annual convention of the parish game wardens has just been held in the Senate chamber of the state capitol in this city, and was presided over by Frank M. Miller, president of the state game commission.

Governor Sanders declared the fish and game to be worth over \$5,000,000 to the state and said that fishermen exported annually from Louisiana, shrimp to the value of \$300,000 without paying one cent in revenue. He urged also the necessity for good roads.

Measures were considered for establishing game preserves and fish hatcheries in the state.

AMERICAN ARMY SAILS FROM CUBA

HAVANA.—The United States transports McClellan and Sumner sailed today, having as passengers 327 officers and men composing the 27th infantry and the second battalion of engineers, the last remnant of the American army of pacification.

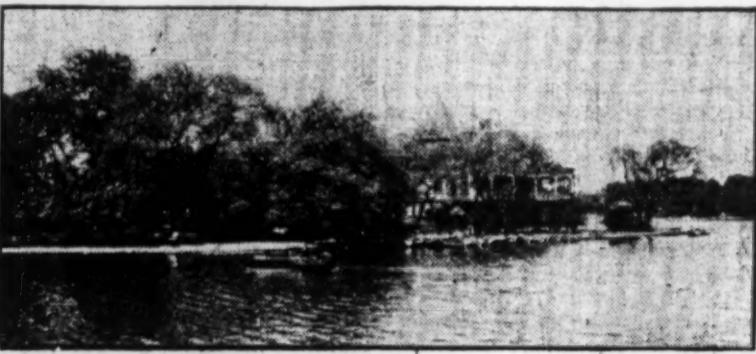
This removes the last vestige of the second American occupation. The Cuban flag now floats over Camp Columbia. General Barry, who commanded the army of pacification, sailed today for Tampa aboard the Mascotte. Camp Columbia will continue to be a military barracks. The headquarters of the Cuban army will hereafter be in Havanna.

Addition to Chicago Parks Assured in New Bill

The City Plans Under Forest Preserve Measure to Acquire Belt of Land for Outer System.

VOTERS TO DECIDE

CHICAGO.—An important addition to the park system of Chicago practically is assured by the new "forest preserve" bill that will be introduced in the state Legislature this week, and that is expected to pass in its present form.



The bill was prepared with the view of securing for Chicago the "outer belt" park system that long has been under discussion. Several years ago a similar bill was passed by the Legislature, which required a majority of all the votes in the county before it could be made available. That measure, on the referendum, received a large majority of the votes cast for it, but not a majority of all the votes in the county.

of such an occurrence by providing that of such an occurrence by providing that the forest preserve district in any county may be created by a majority of all those voting upon the question. Under the latest bill a "forest preserve" is to constitute a municipality to be governed by a board of five commissioners appointed by the county commissioners.

The board shall have complete control of land and buildings acquired, with power to make ordinances and fix penalties for their breach. Public pleasure driveways can be created by the board in any streets, drives, boulevards or highways, provided they do not conflict with drives already maintained by existing park boards. A provision designed to remove the opposition of farmers is that parallel to every pleasure drive there must be a traffic roadway maintained by the preserve board.

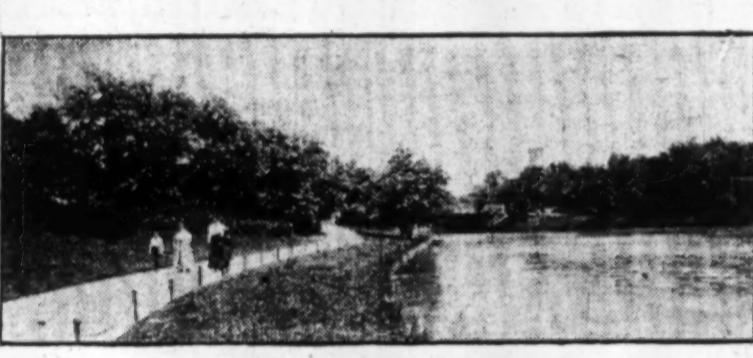
The board is given power to acquire land by gift, grant or purchase through condemnation proceedings. It can raise money by general taxation in the district at the same time as other tax levies, and can issue bonds not to exceed 1 per cent of the value of the taxable property in the district, unless the bond issue is approved by a referendum vote; under no circumstances shall the bond debt exceed 3 per cent.

Mr. Harriman characterized the story of his appointing a board to take some of the work off his shoulders as silly.



the necessity of adding to Chicago's park area now, while additional acres can be secured at moderate prices.

The present park system is in the shape of a rectangle, the parks at various points being connected by boulevards, so that it is possible to drive around the entire circuit without leaving the parks or the boulevards, and circle a large portion of the center of the city. To harmonize with this system, it is planned to have another "belt" of parks and boulevards to circle the city, either along the outer limits, or even still farther out.



SCENES IN CHICAGO PARKS.

Upper picture—Lake and boathouse, Washington Park.

Middle picture—Garfield Park boathouse.

Lower picture—Walk and lagoon in Humboldt Park.

Additions can be made to a forest preserve on a petition of 10 per cent of the voters of the district to be annexed, and a favorable referendum vote. The board can order the erection of the buildings necessary for park purposes and assembly halls, and can acquire and maintain natural parks.

While every county in Illinois will be able to take advantage of the provisions of the bill should it become a law, it has been prepared with Chicago especially in view. While the present park system of the city is considered one of the best in the country, and especially fine for so young a city, it is admitted to be inadequate in size.

Fair-minded citizens—especially those who have been advocating the "city beautiful" for several years—have urged

it is expected that a great stretch of beautiful natural park can be secured for a nominal sum, comparatively speaking, along the Desplaines river valley, which runs several miles west of the city limits. The natural forests to the north of the city, along the bluffs of Lake Michigan, and the broad prairies to the south, through which run several pretty streams, would complete the "belt."

It is the thought of the advocates of the plan that most of this forest and meadow land should be left in its natural state, but maintained as a public pleasure ground, with perhaps at intervals, artificial parks, and a wide system of boulevards running through it all, and connecting at various places with the present "inner belt."

PITTSBURG BREAD BAKERS TO CONTROL NEW YORK MARKET

Cambridge Professor Tells an English Audience His Opinions of the American Financial System.

LONDON—Speaking on American financial methods at the Institute of Chartered Accountants in the city of London, Professor Foxwell, lecturer on economics of Cambridge University, contended that the late crisis was due to defective banking, more especially as regards the proper use of the reserves. The weak points of the American system were obvious. The remedy, he admitted, was difficult to name, but a temporary palliative was provided by the Aldrich-Vreeland law, which gave greater elasticity to note issues.

It was, however, elastic banking rather than elastic currency, which was wanted. Then, reserve jaw, though not strictly enforced, was misleading and required revision. He considered that trust companies should be brought into line with banks, and a more powerful organization was needed. Financiers were big and financial institutions too small.

Looking at the question from the European standpoint, the remedy was a strong central bank. But the Americans seemed wedded to a system of local banks, which were willing to take industrial and commercial risks.

CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM ENDED

ATLANTA, Ga.—At midnight Wednesday, the convict lease system came to an end in Georgia, and today about 1200 felony convicts will be transferred from the various stockades throughout the state to the respective counties in which their crimes were committed. Together with about 3000 misdemeanor convicts scattered throughout the state they will be put to work on the roads.

The end of lease systems and transfer of the felony convicts from the private stockades means employment for about 1500 free laborers in the various lumber mills, fertilizer plants, brick plants and the like that hitherto have employed convict labor.

JAPANESE SQUADRON IS DUE

WASHINGTON—Admiral Ichihi's practice squadron with 180 cadets of the Japanese navy aboard, will arrive at San Francisco April 25, according to word received at the navy department. The ships are en route to Honolulu and include cruisers Asao and Soya.

GEORGE S. WARD, one of the corporators, has admitted that it was the intention of the immense new combination of capital to invade the New York territory, and that its plans would soon be given the public was promised. R. B. Ward, who heads the new company, is in New York at this time and is expected to make his announcement within a few days. Asked to define the territory in which the \$300,000 corporation purposes to work, he said: "Greater New York is all I will now say. If that includes Philadelphia and points in New Jersey, that is probably what it means."

It is understood here that for the last five years the plans for this immense bread company to be launched in New York have been under consideration. The Ward company already does a big business in Boston and its environs in supplying retail stores with bread and rolls. Their headquarters are at Cambridge.

FIRE RAGES AT NORFOLK

NORFOLK, Va.—Fire early today swept away an entire square at Pine Beach, with heavy damage. More than a score of small buildings already have been destroyed and the fire is still raging.

SEEKS TO BREAK DEADLOCK

TAUNTON, Mass.—Mayor Edgar L. Crossman announces that he will try to break the deadlock on the annual budget, by ordering a new budget drawn. Several departments are lacking funds.

ARMY ORDNANCE CHIEF FEELS LOSS OF KEEN POWDER EXPERT

Secretary of War Details Col. Dunn to Duty with Inspection Service of the Transportation of Explosives of the American Railway Association in New York.

WASHINGTON—There has been considerable difference of opinion between the secretary of war and the chief of ordnance of the war department, concerning the detail of Lieut.-Col. Beverly W. Dunn of the ordnance department of the army.

The secretary of war, notwithstanding the objections of the chief of ordnance, has ordered Colonel Dunn to duty at New York in connection with the inspection service of the transportation of explosives, under the supervision of the bureau for the regulation of such transportation by the American Railway Association.

Colonel Dunn while on detached duty with the railway association organized this bureau about two years ago. He is one of the government experts on explosives and his services were sought by the railroads for this reason.

In spite of the objections of the chief of ordnance, who needed Colonel Dunn's services in the department, the period of his detail with the railroads was several months extended.

Finally last February he was ordered to return to his military duties, in spite of the efforts made by railroad officials to have him continued with them.

Colonel Dunn quietly resumed the duties of an officer of his rank, but the railroads were not satisfied. His methods had been so successful, and the percentage of explosions in transit of powder, etc., had been so low, that they were determined to have him resume duty in connection with the inspection service of the American Railway Association.

These efforts have at last prevailed and Colonel Dunn has returned to duty with the inspection bureau at New York.

In ordering him to this position the President and the secretary of war take the position that the safe transportation of explosives is of the utmost importance to the general public, and that it will be easier to find an officer to perform his duties in the ordnance department than to secure one to replace him in charge of the bureau on transportation. The chief of ordnance, however, confesses to feeling dissatisfied. He is hoped for in the not distant future.

WRIGHTS PLAN WARSHIP TEST

WASHINGTON—The Wright brothers will demonstrate how a battleship can be destroyed from the air, when they finish the government tests of their aeroplane next June at Fort Myer, Va.

The outlines of a battleship will be made on the ground in chalk and projectiles will be dropped from the air ship. The tests of the aeroplane were interrupted last summer on account of the accident to the airship.

STATUE TO GREAT EMPIRE BUILDER

CAPE TOWN—The statue of Cecil Rhodes, which has just been shipped from London, England, will be erected to the great empire builder in this city. The sculptor is Henry A. Pegram, A.R.A. The figure is of bronze, the approximate weight being three tons and the height to the top of the head just over 13 feet. The statue will be erected on a huge granite base.

PROTEST MADE AGAINST ACTION

Government Criticized in the Prussian Diet for Disposing of Portions of Vast Forest Near Berlin.

BERLIN—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet the government has been severely criticized for having sold portions of the Grunewald, the magnificent forest near Berlin.

The government enjoys complete freedom in the disposal of this state property, but had to go to the Diet for the funds necessary for clearing and road building. The Radicals and Socialists protested, but the vote was carried, subject to an amendment in favor of preserving the banks of the lakes between Berlin and Potsdam. The minister of agriculture repudiated the charge of vandalism, and said that it was impossible for the state to maintain forests free of charge for the cities.

The wooded districts near Berlin are worth at least \$250,000,000 as building sites. Sales to the value of only about \$9,000,000 had been arranged thus far.

The principal justification of the sale of parts of forests such as the Grunewald was the necessity of providing funds for afforestation elsewhere. Germany must grow trees wherever land was not suitable for agriculture. They had to face the general deforestation of the countries from which they now obtained their timber.

Our Clothing for Children

Its quality—its style and the way it is made is of the best. We recommend it to prospective customers because it has for years been the standard of ready-to-wear attire.

The New Goods for Spring and Summer are now ready and inspection is invited.

Byron E. Bailey Company
31-33 Winter Street



HARVARD'S HONOR MEN GIVEN DINNER BY BOSTON ALUMNI

Like the dinner to the athletes, the one given to the scholars of the first and second groups at Harvard by the Harvard Club of Boston at the Hotel Somerset Wednesday evening was a source of much pleasure to the 350 students and members of the faculty and trustees who were present.

In the absence of Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, president of the club, Vice-President I. Tucker Burr introduced the toastmaster, Dean LeBaron Russell Briggs. The dean told the A and B men that they might consider themselves scholars, even though they did not have a Ph. D., and he had a good word for the able-bodied C men and the "D-graduated" youth, and even for the loafers, because they stimulated others.

Prof. Bliss Perry after creating some mirth said that the faculty was glad to have the opportunity of congratulating the men on the honors they had won. People jest sometimes, he said, about the chance that governs the dispensation of the honors, but all know that they are really earned. For the faculty, he wished that in the later triumphs of the men they might be surrounded by generous rivals, and that, winning or losing, they might find friends on their side.

Judge Robert Grant presented his good wishes to the men in verse of a lighter vein, in which he said that it was a good time now, when football and basketball were quiet and before baseball, rowing and other things got started to pay a little attention to the scholar. The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge read a paper which advocated in a humorous way a two years' course for the over-educated, so that they might be suited to the ordinary events of life.

Arthur G. Cable, president of the senior class, and Hans von Kaltenborn, who spoke for the scholars, and R. E. Rogers, who read a poem, added to the merriment of the occasion.

PRESS OF LONDON GIVES PRAISE TO PRESIDENT ELIOT

LONDON—The Daily Mail in discussing the formal tender by President Taft to President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University of the American ambassadorship to Great Britain succeeding Whitelaw-Reid, described Dr. Eliot as "America's first citizen" and says that the United States could have no finer representative, as he is all that is best in American national life.

BALTIMORE—President Eliot of Harvard met with a great reception Wednesday at a dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Belvidere by the Harvard Club of Maryland. Former Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte was toastmaster. In his address, Dr. Eliot devoted himself entirely to matters intimately concerning the university. The other speakers of the evening were Dr. William H. Welch of the Johns Hopkins University and ex-Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y.

The party was due to leave at 10 o'clock this morning for Morristown, N. J.

WASHINGTON—President Eliot has not definitely decided what answer he will make to President Taft's formal offer Wednesday at the White House, to represent America at the court of St. James.

CARS FOR "WOMEN ONLY" A SUCCESS

NEW YORK—A plan for reserving for the exclusive use of women the rear car of all rush-hour trains in the Hudson tunnel system connecting New York city, Hoboken and Jersey City, was put into effect on Wednesday and was pronounced a success by President McAdoo.

The first car to leave the Hoboken terminal was crowded with women passengers, many of whom were willing to stand in order to ride in their own car. Several women, however, refused to ride in the special, one of them remarking that she much preferred to be where the men were. The plan was put into effect at the request of the Women's Municipal League.

EXPRESS RATES WILL BE ARGUED

DOVER, N. H.—Argument in the case of the New Hampshire Board of Trade vs. the American Express Company, for a reduction of rates throughout the state, will be made in Manchester, N. H., next Monday before Railroad Commissioners George E. Bales of Wilton and Arthur E. Whitemore of this city and Acting Commissioner Oscar L. Young of Laconia, who takes the place of Commissioner Henry Putney of Manchester.

The arguments for the board of trade will be made by D. A. Taggart and for the company by Albert C. Brown.

MRS. J. G. DUNNING IS STATE REGENT

Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution Hold Election at Annual Meeting.

Mrs. James G. Dunning of Springfield was elected state regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution at the annual meeting in Tremont Temple late Wednesday afternoon. She succeeds Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury of Danvers. Mrs. Herbert E. Davidson was elected vice state regent.

Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Boston, the opposing candidate for state regent, had the unanimous support of Old South Chapter of Boston, of which she is regent. Her name was presented by Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler.

Mrs. W. W. McClennan, regent of Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield, presented the name of Mrs. Dunning, who is a member of this chapter.

Mrs. Charles H. Masury, the retiring state regent, presided at the meeting,

and on the platform with her were Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, vice-president general of Massachusetts; Mrs. James G. Dunning, state vice regent; Mrs. George O. Jenkins, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles G. Chick, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Herbert E. Davidson, state treasurer, and Mrs. Electa O. Sherman, parliamentarian.

Mrs. Masury presented her annual report showing a membership of 6039 and 265 members-at-large.

HAMMOND ADVISES POLITICAL CAREER FOR WEALTHY MEN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Speaking on the subject, "Young America in Politics," under auspices of the Students' Lecture Association in University Hall, John Hays Hammond, the world-famous mining expert and a prominent Republican politician, urged young men, especially those of independent fortune, to go into politics. Mr. Hammond expressed the view that in politics the young man has the highest opportunities for himself, and that by his work in this cause he can earn the gratitude of the nation.

"The popular saying used to be that the best qualification for a politician was that one be an adept in duplicity. However, the modern thought that 'honesty is the best policy' is overcoming this state of affairs," said Mr. Hammond.

"My work has kept me for many years in foreign lands and I know the sacrifice of being away from home under foreign flags," he continued; "but I believe that every man who leaves his country in such a business is an industrial ambassador and can give his own people real service in establishing better trade relations. More than that, he becomes acquainted with the politics and manners of other countries, and is thus better able to be of service when he comes back."

"There will always be, of necessity, political leaders and party bosses, for it is essential that our great party organizations be made thorough and permanent; but the leader of the future will be the man of broad sympathy, not the demagogue; the man who understands men and affairs, not the closest philosopher; and above all, the man of infinite courage, for he must rely on the wedge hammer, not the stiletto, in his fight to establish great moral principles."

INDIANS OPPOSE HEAVY TAXATION

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico—Temosachic Indians and Mexican ranchers at San Andreas, state of Chihuahua, when pressed by a tax collector, shot him and several deputies, and are now in open revolt against the state government.

Regular troops and rurales were rushed to the scene in two special trains. The troops were heavily armed and well provided.

The revolt is caused by the action of the state department in increasing the tax on oxen and horses to three cents daily and demanding the tax under threat of confiscation of property.

RECORD SESSION IN GRANITE STATE

DOVER, N. H.—Passing the State House bill carrying an appropriation of \$400,000 is likely to make the present session of the New Hampshire General Court the most expensive ever held.

The cost to each city and town in this county will be as follows: Dover \$29,138.24, Rochester \$4,609.60, Somersworth \$11,599.36, Farmington \$3724.16, Rollinsford \$3666.48, Milton \$2827.52, Durham \$1825.28, Barrington \$1560.32, Strafford \$1597.12, Lee \$1037.76, Madbury \$1000.96, New Durham \$736, Middleton \$331.20.

FIREMEN SUE FOR BACK PAY.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The fire department committee has refused to grant the permanent firemen their back wages which they claim are due through the failure of Mayor Crossman to sign or veto an ordinance calling for the increase. The firemen have entered a civil suit in the supreme court.

LET DOVER (N.H.) BLOCK CONTRACT.

DOVER, N. H.—The contract for erecting the New Hampshire Horticultural Society's new building has been awarded to the Central Building Company of Worcester, Mass.

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WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

Technology Notes

The electoral committee for Technique 1911, to be published next year by the class of 1911 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected and during the next week will appoint the board which will carry on the publication.

W. C. Salisbury, president of the class, received the largest number of votes, getting in all 108. T. B. Parker, the tennis and basketball captain, received second place with 95 votes. L. C. Cooley, the manager of the class relay team for two years, and S. B. Copeland, treasurer of the class, came third and fourth respectively. O. B. Dennison, the star music writer for this year's Tech show, pulled fifth place.

The committee is made up of the following: W. C. Salisbury of Chicago, T. B. Parker of Wellesley, L. C. Cooley of Brookline, S. B. Copeland of Milwaukee, O. B. Dennison of South Framingham, S. P. Kimball of Salt Lake City, E. D. Van Tassel of Newton, C. P. Kerr of Baltimore, P. D. White of New York city, H. M. Davis of Dorchester, H. D. Williams of Springfield, L. G. Odell of Roxbury, R. D. Stevens of Brookline, J. C. Fuller of Newton, R. H. Ranger of Indianapolis, C. P. Eldred of Lowell, C. F. Hobson of St. Joseph, Mo., E. A. Nash of Lowell, W. J. Seligman of Brookline, C. H. Merrill of Manchester, J. L. MacAllen of Portland, Ore., R. H. Gould of Newton, H. C. Smith of Bay City, Mich., F. A. Wood of Dorchester, R. O. Wood of Concord, Mass.

Profs. E. F. Miller and H. E. Clifford have completed an acceptance test on a Curtis turbine at the West Lynn works of the General Electric Company. This turbine, which is rated at 600 horsepower and 1800 revolutions a minute, is one of the 12 which are being built by the General Electric Company for the city of San Francisco for use with centrifugal pumps in the city fire boats and in the new high-pressure fire service.

O. S. Jennings '08 has since Feb. 1 occupied the position of assistant in the standardizing laboratory, while H. L. Burgess '08 has occupied a similar position in the electrical laboratory.

Among the summer courses to be given at Technology this year is a new course on the origins and developments of Gothic architecture, to be given by Mr. Dike. Unlike most of the institute summer courses, this is not intended exclusively for present or prospective students. And, indeed, it is believed that it will attract many who have no thought of pursuing other studies at the institute. It will be particularly interesting to teachers of French and art, for its purposes to give a clear understanding of the influences which were at work in the growth of the splendid art of the 12th and 13th centuries, and to trace the development of Gothic architecture in France to its period of perfection in the first half of the 13th century. The course will consist of 10 lectures, fully illustrated with photographs and lantern slides, to begin July 7.

Union College Notes

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Dr. Charles A. Richmond of Albany informally assumed his new duties as president of Union College on Tuesday, March 30, conducting the chapel exercises at noon and giving a short address. He will be tendered a reception by the student body in Stillman Hall on April 7. The reception is under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the program calls for speeches of welcome by students and a response from Dr. Richmond.

Union recently completed the organization of a dramatic club. A committee consisting of members of the three upper classes will be the governing body. Work will start at once on a farce to be given before the end of the college year.

A movement is on foot at Union to revive some of the old customs which were in vogue years ago. In the old days the annual commencement concert, given by the students, was held on the Mohawk river. The river at Schenectady is especially adapted to such an event, being used extensively for canoeing and boating and having many natural advantages. A large raft on which the members of the club were seated was swung to midstream and anchored. The audience either took canoes and surrounded the musicians on the water or lined the banks. At that time the custom was unique and was known throughout the country.

Williams College Notes

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Rev. James H. Twitchell of Hartford, Conn., a veteran of the civil war and a comrade of the late Dr. Henry Hopkins of Williams College in the service, has been secured to deliver the memorial address in the Thompson Memorial Chapel on Memorial day. President Harry Garfield of Williams College will also speak briefly. E. P. Hopkins Grand Army Post will attend the service.

The preliminary cast for "The Jew of Malta," the play to be given by the English department of the college in May, has been chosen. George Sargent, who coached the cast for "Dr. Faustus" last year, will be unable to come to Williams as expected, and the rehearsals for the present will be in charge of Assistant Prof. Lewis Perry of the English department.

Leland Powers, who has appeared regularly every year in the Thompson course of Williams College, will give an entertainment tonight in Jesup Hall.

Yale University Notes

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale corporation at its last meeting made a radical change in the management of the college. This change extends the power of the new dean. Prof. Frederick S. Jones, who succeeds Henry Parks Wright next fall. By this change Yale is to make the experiment—as far as is known the first ever attempted in an American university—of giving to the deans practically unlimited power over the college or academic department of the university, including the students, curriculum and finances.

In brief, it is regarded as the establishment of one-man power in the academic department, instead of having its affairs handled by various committees from the faculty presided over by the dean, who in turn represents the corporation.

Ever since the establishment of the office of the dean, which has been held by Professor Wright for the last quarter of a century, the office has concerned itself exclusively with the management of the curriculum and the students, the management of the finances of the college being left to the corporation.

If the present plan works out satisfactorily Dean Jones will be expected not only to assume the duties of Dean Wright in the Sheffield Scientific School, but also to take up the task of money getting for the college. Mr. Jones comes to Yale from the University of Minnesota, where he was dean of the College of Engineering. He has had considerable success in raising funds, and is considered one of the strongest men in the Middle West. He is a graduate of the class of '84 at Yale.

University of Maine

ORONO, Me.—The programme this year is especially good, including as it does a large and varied series of lectures on agricultural and allied topics by specialists in different departments. The women's section under the direction of Miss Frances Stern of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Miss Anna Barrows of Teachers' College, Columbia, is attracting special interest, as is also the section relating to education of rural communities under Dr. Payson Smith, state superintendent of schools. Prof. R. J. Sprague, who has been active in the discussion of the Bangor franchise question, leads a section on town affairs. One evening will be given to the concert in the chapel furnished by the University Glee, Mandolin and Guitar clubs, and readers.

University of Missouri

In the University of Missouri there are, perhaps, nearly half a hundred clubs—organizations that have been formed not for play or social benefits, but clubs that are entirely under the control of the students. The object of the members is self improvement along some particular line of work. The clubs are indorsed by the faculty men who are willing at any time to attend the meetings.

In all there are at least six literary clubs. The object of the members of these clubs is to acquire training in writing and public speaking. The debating clubs naturally have a large membership among the lawyers. There are clubs for those who have musical ability and who desire to acquire greater proficiency. The members of these clubs often give concerts. One of the unique clubs is the Cosmopolitan. This club is composed largely of students from foreign countries who are attending the university. The object of the club is to further the interests of the university in foreign countries. Although the club was organized this year it now represents 16 countries.

Another recent organization is the Council of Women. This organization is to have general supervision of the affairs of the women. A meeting has been called to form a Spanish club. A list showing the more important clubs formed for a definite purpose other than social follows:

University Dining Club, Home Economics Club, Council of Women, the Carol Club, Glee and Mandolin Club, the Mathematical Journal Club, Athenaeum Literary Society, Union Literary Society, M. S. U. Debating Club, Bliss Lyceum Literary Society, the Cadet Band, the Cosmopolitan Club, Social Science Club, Chemical Society, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Woman's Christian Association, QEBH—senior society of men, Alpha Phi Sigma—society of senior women, der Deutsche Klub, Hodu Club, the Engineering Society, Steinmetz Club, Scribblers' Club, Agricultural Club, Dairy Club, Colman's Literary Society, Grange No. 40, Scientific Association, Zoological Society, Engineering Society, Farmers' Cooperative and Educational Union, the All-Southern Club, Oklahoma Club and All-County Club.

The foregoing list does not include the numerous county and city clubs.

Rhode Island College

KINGSTON, R. I.—Many important changes have been adopted by the faculty of the Rhode Island State College. An entire change in schedule was agreed upon which wipes out the spring vacation, although it has been a practice to give a week's notice at this time of the year ever since the college was started. To make up for the elimination of this period the faculty has shortened the college year by the same number of days that would have been given in the allotted week of spring rest for the students and teachers. By this means the school year is not lengthened and it is thought that this plan will result in an unbroken half year of work, which will mean the accomplishment of much more than was practicable under the old regime.

Oxford University

OXFORD, Eng.—The latest academic controversy at Oxford is not over the teaching of Greek, or the increase of instruction in applied sciences, or the co-education of the sexes, or any of those topics which have often provoked discussion in recent years, but over the question of the master of arts degree and the terms and manner of its bestowal. A great congregation of the university recently assembled in the Sheldonian Theatre to see honorary degrees conferred upon Dr. Sven Hedén and other eminent men and then to listen to a debate on a proposed statute, providing that "a bachelor of arts shall not be permitted to supplicate for the degree of master of arts unless he shall have obtained some distinction beyond the passing of such examinations as are necessary qualifications." The debate is described as one of the most interesting and important which any congregation at Oxford has heard for many years.

The most surprising thing about it to many will be the fact that there was supposed to be need of such a statute. In some American colleges and universities years ago it was the custom to give the master's degree to all bachelors of at least three years' standing who had been engaged in "literary or professional pursuits," and the scrutiny into the extent, amount and character of their qualifying work was seldom so strict as to be embarrassing. In fact, practically any bachelor of three years' standing and of decent repute could get the master's degree for the asking. But that came to be considered a loose and unworthy practice, and was largely abandoned, and the master's degree has become in general a post-graduate degree, conferred only in course after examination, just as is that of doctor of philosophy, though in some institutions the master of arts degree is conferred as purely honorary.

Now to those who have supposed the degrees of the two great English universities—for Cambridge is said to be at one with Oxford in the matter—to be of superior and more substantial significance than those of American institutions, it will be something of a shock to learn that the old and discredited American system still prevails there, that practically any bachelor of three years' standing can get a master's degree on payment of a fee of twelve guineas, and that the admired degree of "M. A. Oxon" or "M. A. Cantab," instead of being a mark of special intellectual distinction or achievement, may mean nothing more than that its possessor was able to get his bachelor's degree and three years later was able and willing to spend \$63 for the privilege of changing "B." to "M." and adding a red hood to his gown. It is also interesting to learn that the proposal to require higher qualifications for the master's degree was rejected by the Oxford congregation by a majority of 28. Doubtless there are some respectable reasons for clinging to the old system, and doubtless, too, many and probably most of Oxford and Cambridge M. A.'s are worthy of their degrees for other reasons than the mere payment of the required fee.

Tufts College Notes

MEN PRAISE PLAN TO BEAUTIFY CITY

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The plan to make Boston the "finest city," inaugurated at the Boston City Club Tuesday night, is taking definite form. Wednesday headquarters for real work were established at 20 Beacon street. Opinions expressed by prominent men are favorable and enthusiastic.

Elwyn G. Preston, treasurer of the R. H. White Company, said: "I think the movement is distinctly in line with the tendency of today, which is for a careful study of methods of improving conditions. The idea of giving definite organization to work along that line cannot fail to bring valuable results and it will accomplish much that is exceedingly valuable."

James H. Hustis, assistant general manager of the Boston & Albany railroad, said:

"The program is very comprehensive and speaks for itself. There can be no question as to the general good that will result when once it becomes effective. The standing of the men who are back of it, and what they have already accomplished in similar directions, and the method which they propose to follow in marking out this broader movement would seem to assure its success."

T. E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, said:

"I was present at the meeting of the Boston plan conference and, of course, was very much interested both in the plan itself and in the speeches which went so far to show that what is proposed is already under way in so many departments of the city life. As to the plan itself, it seems to me to be entirely practicable, both politically and in a business way."

"A plan extending over a number of years, as this does, gives promise of patience, time for study and for mutual understanding. There is nothing that business men in such a business as mine have felt more in need of than a chance to make ourselves understood, and both Mr. Mellen and myself are not only attracted by the outlook offered by this Boston plan, but we are going to give our service to the execution of that part of the plan which involves the perfection of a system of transportation."

Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College:

"As I looked over the plans as they were presented in the papers it seemed to me that they were a wise application of the principle of business organization and business foresight for the development of the city. I see nothing extravagant in any part of it. As I understand it, the date 1915 is a date when they will get things going. I see no reason why a good beginning should not be made by that time. I have thought for a long time that there has been immense civic interest and civic power going to waste for lack of direction and organization. This plan seems to give promise of the necessary organization and direction."

"What is proposed here on a large scale has been realized on a small scale in the work of the associated charities. That organization has coordinated the efforts of various charitable organizations without superseding them. It keeps them from getting in each other's way."

"We need the application of expert knowledge to these Boston problems and I do not know of anything that has been proposed since I have been in Boston that promises so well as this."

President George Cherry of the Mount Hope Citizens' Association:

"I believe that every public spirited citizen should be willing, now that there is the opportunity, to stand shoulder to shoulder and furnish that force necessary to carry to a successful conclusion what I believe to be a plan which has more in it to make the citizens of Boston native born or adopted, prouder of their place of residence than anything since the revolutionary war."

President James C. Clark of the Harvard Improvement Association:

"It was with much interest that I listened to the plans to make Boston in 1915 the finest city in the world and it is a feasible plan, too. It is the best movement in every sense that the citizens of Boston have had presented to them. The comprehensiveness of the plan is remarkable; improved government, education, business—in fact, every thing that makes a man glad he is alive and proud of the place from which he comes."

DISCUSS RATES IN NEW ENGLAND

NEW YORK—Presidents and traffic managers of several eastern trunk line railroads who met here Wednesday for preliminary consideration of the New Haven-Canadian Pacific freight differential dispute will take up in detail the case today.

The officials who met Wednesday comprised a committee to consider the question, appointed at a recent meeting of the trunk line presidents and its report, to be submitted at today's meeting is expected to have an important bearing on the action then to be taken.

It was understood that the committee's investigations, while briefly bearing upon the Canadian freight differential which is asserted to have resulted in considerable losses of business to roads not touched by the agreement, were broadened so as to go into the whole New England freight situation.

BIG SHORTAGE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Examination of the books of the office of the city register show a shortage of more than \$67,000 in the funds of that office. William F. Downs, stock clerk in the office named, is under arrest.

Great improvement in South End realty is reported. More than \$70,000 has lately been placed on mortgages in this district at 4 per cent.

Thomas W. Carter, through Quincy & Co., has bought 66 Fort avenue and 5 Batchelder terrace, Roxbury, consisting of 55,683 square feet of land, with buildings. The plots have a large frontage on Center street, Fort avenue and Beech Glen street and the total assessed value is \$20,000. The same firm has sold 133-135 Pleasant street and 83 Carver street, involving \$27,500, \$14,700 being on the 2999 square feet of land.

The William Fosdick estate has disposed of the property at 696 Tremont street, valued for taxing purposes at \$12,000. Arthur W. Evans was the broker.

SALEM STREET SALE.

In the North End, 128 Salem street and 1 Noyes place has passed to the ownership of Moses Richmond. The price paid by the new owner was above the assessors' valuation of \$12,300.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY.

Nos. 1147 and 1149 Harrison avenue, near Taber street, Roxbury, have changed hands. There is a frame house and nearly 2500 feet of land assessed, both included, on \$5700. Mary P. Fowler is the seller and Frederick L. Duncanson the purchaser.

In the same district the sale is reported by James P. Fox of the three-apartment frame house situated at 80 Calumet street. The assessors value the parcel, including the 3750 square feet of land, at \$6500.

No. 45 Burroughs street, West Roxbury, a lot of land on Angell street, near Franklin Field, and 25 Meredith street have changed hands.

CHANGES IN DORCHESTER.

A number of transfers have been recorded in the Dorchester section. Through the office of P. B. Corbett Sons the sale is reported of a new apartment house at 11 Pleasant terrace to Marion F. Foster. Title to a plot of land on Bernard

street, near Lauriat street, has been given to Norman D. Scheffreen by Henry N. Homeyer. Another lot at Stanwood street and Columbia road has been sold through the office of R. S. Fitch and property on Charles street, near Geneva avenue, the frame house and 4300 square feet of land at 9 Mayfield street and 22 Victoria street are in new hands.

BRIGHTON TRANSACTION.

Stanley R. Miller has sold to Minnie L. Cornelissen property on Hopedale street, near Windom street, consisting of a frame house and 4784 feet of land.

IN AUBURNDALE AND NEWTON.

The Miner estate, 49 Lexington street, Auburndale, comprising 15,540 square feet of land, house and fine stable, all assessed for \$6800, has been sold to Thomas G. Blackstock, who will occupy after making many improvements. The seller was the Newton Savings Bank. E. Arthur Robinson acted as broker.

Thomas G. Blackstock, through the same broker, has sold his former home, 257 Auburndale avenue, of 19,977 square feet of land, house and stables, all assessed for \$3000, to Edward Fernald of Auburndale, who bought for investment, and will remove the barn and remodel the house.

E. Arthur Robinson also reports the sale of 53 Maple street, formerly William Crane's home, James L. Putnam, trustee, to Addie F. Orne. The premises comprise 10,512 feet of land and house, all assessed for \$3500. Mrs. Orne buys for investment.

E. Clifford Potter has taken title to 5 Ballard street, corner of Center street, Newton Center, comprising a large frame dwelling and about 16,000 square feet of land, assessed for \$8000. This sale was negotiated by A. Dudley Dowd for Alexander J. McDonald. Mr. Dowd also reports the sale of several other properties in that locality.

A. J. McDonald has sold to E. F. Russ the new house at 25 Loring street, Newton Center, with 8000 square feet of land, for occupancy. Alvord Bros. represented the purchaser and A. Dudley Dowd the seller.

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MORE capital needed to push patented

novelty, very useful, appeals to all women, thousands now in use, orders in

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SUMMER HOMES

COHASSET

JERUSALEM ROAD.

A few very attractive estates for sale

and to let. Also smaller estates for

vacation. See BENJAMIN C. TOW, E. 33 Congress st.

SUMMER RESORTS

FURNISHED COTTAGES AT ONSET

at ONSET, sale or rent; also small farm near Brockton. G. W. NUTTING, Brockton, Mass.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

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netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up; interest

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and timber tracts, all secured by

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larly free on application.

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SAILINGS FROM HERCULES

ST. PAUL, FOR NEW YORK

April 3 Teutonic, for New York, via Q'town April 3

Hellig Olaf, for Copenhagen, April 3

Oceanus, for Hamburg, April 3

Carpatica, for Mediterranean ports April 3

Vesuvius, for Med. ports April 3

Cedric, for Liverpool, via Q'town April 3

Cretic, for Mediterranean ports April 3

Adriatic, for New York, via Queenstown April 3

Sailings from Harve.

La Provence, for New York, April 3

La Savoie, for New York, April 3

Sailings from Dubrofque sur Mer.

President for Hamburg, April 3

President for Southampton, April 3

Adriatic, for Liverpool and Bremen, April 3

Prinses Wilhelmina, for Bremen, April 3

Prinses Wilhelmina, for Copenhagen, April 3

Prinses Wilhelmina, for Hamburg, April 3

Prinses Wilhelmina, for Liverpool, April 3

Prinses Wilhelmina, for London, April 3

Prinses Wilhelmina, for New York, April 3

Prinses Wilhelmina, for Southampton, April 3

Sailings from Philadelphia.

St. Paul, for Liverpool, April 3

La Provence, for Havre, April 3

Oscar II, for Christianssand and

Majestic, for Southampton, April 3

Sailings from Antwerp.

Kroonland, for Antwerp, via Dover, April 3

Marquette, for New York, April 3

Lapland, for New York, via Dover April 3

Sailings from Copenhagen.

United States, for New York, April 3

C. F. Tiegen, for New York, April 3

Sailings from Trieste.

Nautilus, for New York, April 3

Principia, for New York, April 3

Sailings from Genoa.

Taormina, for New York, via

Philadelphia, for New York, April 3

Principia, for New York, April 3

Sailings from Genoa.

Utolnia, for New York, April 3

Sailings from Flume.

Utolnia, for New York, April 3

Sailings from Genoa.

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Utolnia, for New York, April 3

World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

Railroad Stocks Quite Prominent in Trading Today

Good Gains Made by New Haven, Boston & Maine, Rio Grande and Other Issues Reflecting Earnings.

List Is Irregular

The New York stock market opened buoyantly, with prices generally ranging from a fraction to a point or more above last night's closing. Some of the more active securities rose to new high levels. Chicago & Alton showed a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ points during the first few minutes. St. Paul rose $\frac{1}{4}$. Denver & Rio Grande was one of the most active stocks and made a big gain. It opened $\frac{1}{4}$ higher than last night's closing, at $\frac{4}{5}$, and improved during the first hour to $\frac{4}{5}$.

There was considerable activity in Atlantic Coast Line and price movements in this issue were very irregular. The stock opened a quarter higher at $\frac{1}{2}$, rose to $\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped back to $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first hour. New Haven, which made a net gain yesterday of 2 points, opened a half higher this morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced rapidly to $\frac{1}{2}$. The opening in Boston was at $\frac{1}{2}$ and on a few sales rose to New York's price. The company's report to the interstate commerce commission showed an increase in the gross earning for the month of February of \$466,792 while the net increase was \$556,243. This was a very satisfactory exhibit and shows that there has been a gradual expansion in business in New England. The New Haven is a non-taxable stock and at the present price the yield to the investor is nearly 5 per cent.

The remarkable strength of the Steel stocks has been the cause of much wonderment among traders who have been very bearish in their expressions at least regarding these issues. The common opened 40%, advanced fractionally and then reacted slightly. The preferred was firm around $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$. The Erie stocks were in good demand, the common opening at 30% and shading off to 29% when the market generally became weaker.

The profit taking began before the end of the first hour and during the forenoon fractional declines were in evidence for many of the securities, but the more active stocks which had made the greatest gains held well their advance.

The Boston market failed to respond to the buoyant tone displayed in Wall street in the early trading, and prices were off fractionally. The declines, however, were not of consequence. Butte Coalition showed some strength, advancing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Copper Range opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $\frac{1}{2}$, and reacted fractionally. Boston & Maine, which made a good gain in yesterday's market, opened a point higher today at $\frac{1}{2}$, and the next sale was at $\frac{1}{2}$. This is a non-taxable stock, and at the present price the yield to the investor is about 4.1 per cent. United Fruit opened unchanged at $\frac{1}{2}$ and sagged off to 35%. The reported gross earnings of this company during March were \$45,000 a day on its sugar business, making total earnings of \$1,395,000 for the 31 days.

The Boston market developed much strength later, and during the afternoon remained steady. Atlantic Coast Line, on the New York market, improved to $\frac{1}{2}$ and again sold off fractionally. Chesapeake & Ohio became rather conspicuous, advancing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Missouri Pacific rose from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. U. S. Steel common crossed 50. New York Central sold up to $\frac{1}{2}$. Pennsylvania sold above 135. Baltimore & Ohio advanced a point to $\frac{1}{2}$. Both markets continued strong during the late trading.

EDISON COMPANY'S LARGE EARNINGS

NEW YORK—According to information received from trustworthy sources, the New York Edison Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the Consolidated Gas Company, is earning at the rate of about \$7,000,000 net a year. This would mean a return of over 15 per cent on the company's \$45,200,000 stock, practically all of which is owned by the Consolidated Gas Company, and would be equivalent to about 7 per cent on the latter concern's \$99,531,000 stock outstanding.

The knowledge that the earnings of the company from its electrical branches are so large leads to the belief that a substantial increase in the dividend on Consolidated Gas stock will be made, or some bonus given to the stockholders, when the 80-cent gas question has been cleared up.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The 3 per cent rate had been in effect since Jan. 14 last.

The Standard Oil Company issued a circular late yesterday notifying its first mortgage 5 per cent bondholders that payment of the semi-annual interest due today would be deferred until further notice.

The Boston Stock Exchange has listed \$250,000 United Fruit Company 4% per cent sinking fund debt bonds dated Jan. 1, 1909, due July 1, 1923.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p.m.:

Last
Open. High. Low. Last.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Amalg Copper	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	76	75	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
Am Car & Foundry	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	50
Am Ice Securities	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Locomotive	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt & Ro	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am St Fr new...	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Tel & Tel	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Tobac pf...	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf...	104	104	104	104
At Coast Line	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butt & Ohio	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	113
Buoy Transi	76	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pa	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cen Leather	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches & Ohio	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & Alton	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi Fuel & Iron	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	36	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi Southern	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi Gas	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & Hudson	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & R G	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Chi & W B "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Granby	98	98	98	98
General Electric	158	158	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gi Nor Or cft...	146	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gi Nor Or pf...	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met pf...	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City So	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47
Kans & Texas	43	43	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis & Nash	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mass Cent cfts	23	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Missouri Pa	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	73
Nas Lead	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y N H & H	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nor & Western	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern Pa	144	144	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern	181	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	181	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Press'd Gas	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed St Car	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	136	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rep'ble Steel	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf...	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sloss-Shef S & L	73	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74
Southern Pacific	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	122	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
St Paul	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Pacific	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
Union Pacific	186	186	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Rubber pf...	104	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf...	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf...	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash pf...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghouse	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wisconsin Central	49	49	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last.
Amer T & T conv...	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98
Atchison gen 4s...	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio 4s...	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den & Rio Grande fd...	94	94	94	94
Interboro-Met 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s...	78	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78
Jones & Laughlin	86	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new...	93	93	93	93
Kansas & Texas 4s...	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s...	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y N H & E 3 \frac				

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Woman as a Traveler

Mrs. Winifred Sercomb of Minneapolis is lately returned to New York after a trip round the world, during most of which she was "personally conducted" by herself. She announces: "Courtesy and respect for womanhood are now shown by hotel men and employees all over the world."

This is one of a million evidences of the world's progress in recent years. All down the ages women have been judged to lose their claim to consideration if she stepped outside traditional bounds without a protector. Now suddenly all the ways of life are open to her—at least to the Anglo-Saxon woman, who may move freely in the very countries where native women are perhaps still hampered by traditions not fully outworn.

A beautiful trait in the Italian of every degree is kindness to women of other countries. A lady who had little experience of going about alone even at home journeyed comfortably from Florence to Naples by night with a single word of Italian as her passport. Her train was scheduled to reach Rome too late for Naples connections, so she had rather regretfully made arrangements to spend the night at a hotel in Rome. On leaving the train there she tried to ask about the morning train to Naples. The big Italian guard took her traveling bag, nodded to her reassuringly, saying, "Napoli, Napoli," and walked away, evidently expecting her to follow. He led her along platforms and around cars, occasionally glancing back to say "Napoli, Napoli," and finally deposited her, bag and baggage, in the woman's compartment of a waiting train. Shutting the door fast, he went off, and returned soon with the conductor, whose demand for tickets she understood. He also nodded encouragingly and said "Napoli, Napoli," and withdrew, slamming the door. The lady abandoned herself to the situation and made herself comfortable for the night on the long sofa. The train soon pulled out and she saw nobody again till early next morning another guard opened the door and announced "Napoli." Descending, she saw in the line of waiting omnibuses one labelled "Napoli," the hotel of her destination. So again she accosted a porter, "Hotel Napoli?" "Hotel Napoli," was the friendly answer. She gave her keys up trustingly to yet another guard, of whose volatile dispose she caught the word "chiave," knowing that the customs must be satisfied at every new city. Her trunk and keys were safely delivered at her hotel a little later, where, by the way, she was warming her hands and feet over a huge warming pan full of hot water, which

"House Music"

Stress has of late been laid upon what is termed "family music," or in German, "Hausmusik," the idea being that improvement in the musical life of the home is sure to carry with it an increase in musical appreciation generally. If we have more music in our homes, and at the same time better music, better in quality, better in execution, we shall find a much wider and keener interest in music.—The Musician.

Artificial Silk

Artificial silk is a product obtained from wood fibre. The fibre is treated with ether to volatilize it and then blown through a perforated cylinder. It streams out in long threads which have the appearance of silk. The world's output of artificial silk today averages 14 tons a day as against 8 tons a day in 1906.

The Japanese government is contemplating installing a gigantic electric light on the summit of the mountain Fujiyama, one of the loftiest peaks in the world.—World Mirror.

Light

There are three lessons I would write.

Three words as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope, though clouds environ
now,
And gladness hides her face in
sorrows,
Put thou the shadow from thy
brow,
No night but hath its morn.

Have faith, where'er thy barque is
driven—
The calm dispels, the tempest's
mirth,
Know this: God rules the host of
heaven,
And the inhabitants of earth.

Have love, not love alone for one,
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Then grave these lessons on thy
soul—
Faith, Hope and Love—and thou
shalt find
Strength when life's surges rudest
roll,
Light for the groping mind.
—Schiller.

Minor Parts Are in the Majority

"All the world's a stage."
"I wonder if we minor characters look
as awkward as the supers in a play?"—
Exchange.

WALKING UP BROADWAY

In an editorial replying to a criticism of the old Broadway Magazine's title, the hotel of her destination. So again she accosted a porter, "Hotel Napoli?" "Hotel Napoli," was the friendly answer. She gave her keys up trustingly to yet another guard, of whose volatile dispose she caught the word "chiave," knowing that the customs must be satisfied at every new city. Her trunk and keys were safely delivered at her hotel a little later, where, by the way, she was warming her hands and feet over a huge warming pan full of hot water, which

Grace Church, where happy children play on the green lawn on a sunny day. There are the mammoth insurance companies, housed in palaces; there is City Hall square, buzzing with political intrigue, while Nathan Hale, on his bronze pedestal, dreams among his hyacinths; over yonder is Park row, and beneath its roof throbs the biggest engines of publicity known since the days of Caxton and Gutenberg; beyond lies the many-mooded Bowery, full of its raw colors and its eager life, the main street of the great alien "East Side," Italy run riot.

Broadway gets back to business again. From City Hall to Union square the stranger finds the greatest district in the world for manufacturing and mercantile enterprises, wholesale houses filled with goods of every description from artificial flowers to fur coats. Then comes the shopping district, crammed with the latest offerings of the earth, styles from Paris and London, antiques and feathers and jewels, laces and leathers and furs.

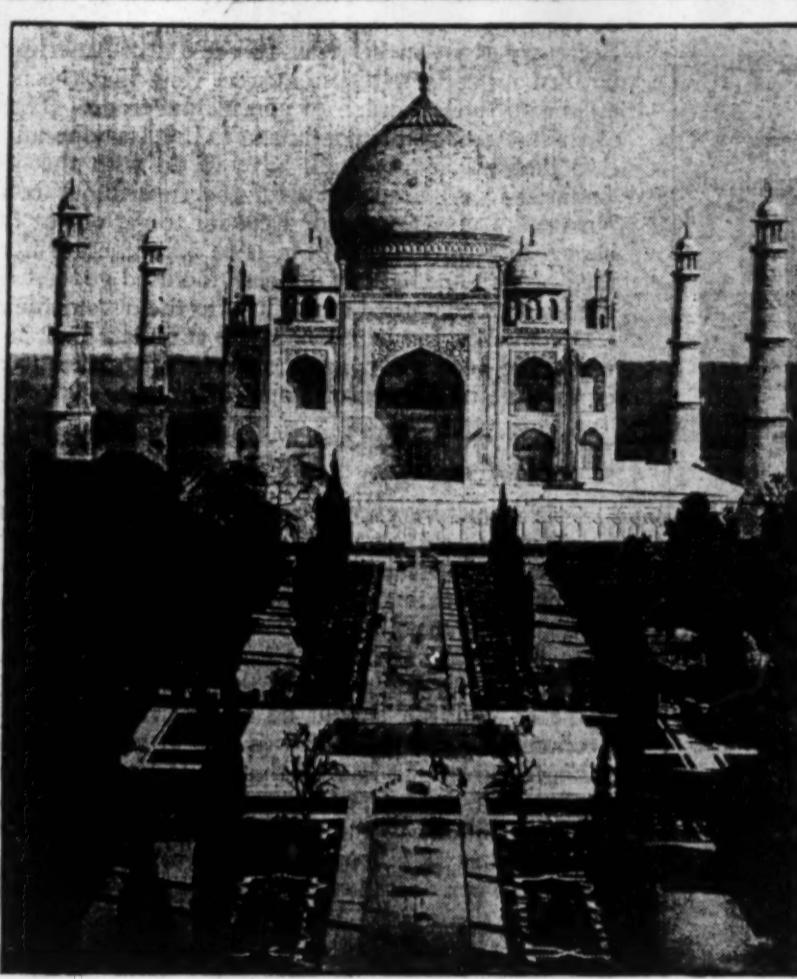
Then Broadway crosses Fifth avenue at the Flatiron. Madison square, the junction point of the social life of the town; here is the atmosphere of fashion and of the clubs. It ranges on through the "white light" district, the theaters, the famous cafes, the playgrounds of the continent, up past Central Park with its equipages and its Italy run riot.

Then, coming north, at the very beginning of the great street, are the offices of the giant corporations—the most astounding combinations of wealth since the world began. Skyscrapers, cloud-high—such as the Singer Building with its 690 feet of steel—mark their magnificence and their worldly power. Wall street is a golden tributary, 20 feet wide but as long as the years.

Business is not all that inhabits this magic pathway, however. There is Trinity Church, with its memorials, two centuries old, and, farther on to the north,

ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE

Taj Mahal, Agra.



MAUSOLEUM AT AGRA, INDIA.

Showing magnificent gardens leading to famous architectural structure.

Answers the Call of the Press

Ex-Governor Hoch of Kansas recently going out of office said he chose to take up his duties as editor and publisher rather than accept offers of mercantile enterprises. He said: "I want to run a newspaper. There is no higher calling. A newspaper yields a big power, and if it does not abuse the power it is a big influence for good among a man's neighbors, friends and acquaintances."—Inland Printer.

Over the entrance gate to the most famous mausoleum of the Orient at Agra, India, is engraved the Arabian text: "No one shall enter the garden of God unless he is pure in heart."

Leading to the building are splendid terraces, flanked by rows of dark cypress trees, and a fascinating wealth of flowers. All conditions and incidents of this place unite to symbolize peace and a cheerful faith. Taj Mahal's very beauty has been its salvation through all wars and vicissitudes of Agra. Now in the modern prosperity of this wealthy capital, this is treasured and maintained in all its pristine glory. The scales of its terraced environs may be judged by the distance from the garden gateway—a splendid structure itself—to the great arched portal of the Taj. This distance is nearly half a mile, with canals and mosaic paved avenue, wondrously hand-some in its blend of spacious walk and calm waterway.

Norway's Justice to Women

Norway, having granted women the parliamentary suffrage, has now gone a step further, though one might think of it rather as a preliminary step to the former privilege, and has voted to give all women employed in the postal service the same salary as men. This is a point the Norwegian women have struggled for several years to gain. The contention against it is partly that women do not have the same financial burdens to carry that men have and do not need the same salaries. This is one argument against paying women teachers in America equal salaries with men, and the law in Boston, for example, which forces a woman to resign her post as teacher if she marries, takes further cognizance of man as the supporter of the home. Women have full suffrage in Norway, Finland, Australia and New Zealand. Twenty-five women were elected to the Finnish Parliament in 1908. Women have certain voting privileges in some other countries.

Heroes unsung are they who wear
The badge of tenderness;
Who look away from things of sense,
Rely on God's omnipotence,
And live to love and bless.
—Mrs. Helen S. Evans.

A Historic Desk

For nearly 20 years an old flat-topped desk has faithfully served the vigorous pencil-shoving of the editor of one of North Alabama's brightest newspapers, and that it has resisted the wear and tear of this particular editor speaks highly of it. Many a forceful editorial has first seen light on top this old desk. Yet not for this cause will it now claim a place in history, but as the piece of furniture whereat Richard A. Ballinger labored in his young days, a score of years ago, when he was as unknown to fame and fortune as the desk itself.

Long before Mr. Ballinger, very likely, ever though of cabinets, except as companion pieces to the desk, he used the one in question while serving as secretary of the Horse Shoe Nail Works of New Decatur, Alabama, an industry operated for a time by Mr. Ballinger's father and other stockholders. For some reason the nail works was never a success and was soon closed down, and for a time Richard Ballinger worked on the staff of the New Decatur Advertiser as local editor. When he gave up this position the editor and owner of the paper, Col. C. J. Hildreth, bought the desk that Ballinger had transferred from the office of the nail works to the Advertiser, and has used it constantly ever since. Colonel Hildreth is very proud of the fact that a cabinet officer not only once worked over the very desk that he now uses, but also served for a time on his newspaper.

Mr. Ballinger is also recalled by the older residents of the Decatur as a one-time law partner of Judge Kyle, late judge in the United States court of the Panama canal zone. Mr. Ballinger did not remain long in the Decatur, however. He soon joined his father and family in the state of Washington, where the fame and fortune he sought in the Golden West have assuredly come to him in full measure.—Contributed.

Petroleum as Locomotive Combustible

Out of the 588 locomotives now working on the railways of Roumania, 427 are using petroleum residue as a combustible. Last year 107,000 tons of petroleum residue were consumed, and the results obtained by its use are considered excellent. It is reported that the Austrian authorities who were in Roumania a short time ago to study the question of petroleum as a locomotive combustible have decided to introduce its use on the railways in Galicia.—Selling Magazine.

The Nippon Iron Foundry is the name of a new firm that proposes to develop the iron manufacturing industry and encourage iron mining throughout Japan.

FRIEND, GO UP HIGHER

The human mind has a capacity for lowering the standard of the great ideas which occur to it. It does this by the simple process of reducing to the level of personality attributes which by right belong to Principle. In this way it represents Life as finite, Truth as relative, and Love as physical, while on the other hand it describes matter as real, evil as power, and discord as inevitable. These, it may be argued, are its extremes, but between them there falls the category of the material desires, many of which are summed up under that respectable sounding word ambition. There are, of course, degrees of human ambition just as there is a true sense of ambition based on Principle. When Nelson sprang from the deck of the Captain into the chains of the San Jose, at St. Vincent, with the shout of "Victory or Westminster Abbey," he was, perhaps, manifesting human ambition in its least selfish form. Human ambition, however, even in its least selfish form, always of necessity demands its ounce of flesh, and it was probably the perception of this which caused Shakespeare, whom Mrs. Eddy, on page 60 of Science and Health, has so splendidly described as the "great poet of humanity," to place in the mouth of the fallen Wolsey, the words, "Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition: By that sin fell the angels; how can man by 't'?"

Shakespeare, it is clear from this, viewed ambition solely from the standpoint of humanity, and did not believe that it was possible to separate it entirely from vanity. An opinion in which he was joined by that other mighty Elizabethan, Sir Walter Raleigh, who wrote in the preface to his "History of the World," a book never finished because he could find no definition of Truth which was not relative. "Thou hast drawn together all the faire stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words, His jacet!"

There is an ambition, however, which never "overleaps itself." It is the ambition to realize sufficient of Truth to manifest the "mind of Christ" in a degree sufficient not merely to overcome sickness and sin in ourselves, but to assist in overcoming them for humanity. This is a victory which leads not to a tomb in Westminster Abbey, but to the understanding of eternal life. It is the ambition to find a patriotism vaster than that of country, the patriotism of Christendom; to lose the narrowness of human relationship in the perception of the sons and daughters of God; to grasp, in short, that true view of the atonement which instead of confusing, like Shakespeare, the material man with the image of God, recognizes, like Mrs. Eddy, on page 336 of Science and Health, that the image of God "is not and never was material, but always spiritual and eternal." It is an ambition of such a nature which fits man to demonstrate Christian healing, for it entails the effort to get the idea of a per-

sonal healer out of the human consciousness. It is just here that the impassable gulf which separates heaven from hell, the divine healing of absolute Science, from the mental interference of hypnosis, yawns before the vision of those with eyes to see. The Christian Science healer has realized in full the warning of Christ Jesus, "The son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do." He knows that his capacity to heal, whether as a lecturer, a writer, or through what is commonly known as the treatment of the sick, is entirely in proportion to his success in losing sight of his own personality, in proportion to his ambition to claim his divine sonship. Any one who has ever passed through the experience of instantaneous healing, whether of himself or of another person, must be conscious how the human personality of the healer is lost in the vastness of the sense of divine power.

The teaching of Christ Jesus on this subject was conveyed in the clearest possible terms through the parables. The ambitious man is as certainly one of the rich men burdened with a load which it is altogether impossible to squeeze through the needle's eye, as he is the man who takes the highest seat at the feast. Before he can pass through the gate that is strait, or before he can maintain his seat at the feast he has to lay aside the ambition of seeking anything for himself, and become am-

bitious of that spiritual mindedness which will teach him the lesson conveyed to the disciples, on the night of the last supper, when Christ Jesus washed their feet and explained his meaning to them in the words, "The servant is not greater than his lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him." The practical lesson of Jesus' career was unmistakable. Never once did he exalt the human Jesus in any degree. He showed that the one means by which man could really advance himself was by the effort to overcome the promptings of material sense, since the only way in which it was possible to go up higher was in spiritual understanding of the Christ.

This is the true perception of what humility means. Not an abasement of the human being, by way of mortification of the flesh, which is only another means of establishing a belief in physical reality, but a realization of the actual nothingness of materiality in the dawning consciousness of spiritual being. "One can never go up," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 356 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "until one has gone down in his own esteem." But it is only possible for one to go down in one's own esteem in proportion to the spiritual fact that there is no self apart from God is recognized. It is then the maker of the feast will say, in no uncertain tones, "Friend, go up higher."

Artistic Curtains Made at Home

An interesting article in Suburban Life tells the process of home-wrought stenciling for curtains and draperies, and gives fascinating illustrations of the artistic work done by Miss Mary Bradley and her sister. They tried at first with tubes of cheap dye on cheese-cloth, cutting their own stencils in cardboard after their own designs. Then they learned that naphtha mixed with oil-paint makes a practically indelible mixture, whereas the dye will fade.

Coppy-press sheets with glazed finish are better than Bristol-board for the stencils, which must be cut with very sharp penknife, handled accurately and firmly. Simple conventionalized designs with an outside border of solid color are most effective. The cloth is stretched taut over a large table, with blotters underneath. The stencils must be held in place with thumb tacks. The brush must be wiped almost dry before applying the paint, as the running of the colors is the most difficult thing to overcome. The solution of paint and naphtha (gasoline will do) should be as wet as possible. The curtains may be pressed after drying 24 hours, but with a moderately hot iron.

They should hang nearly a week in an airy place to lose all the odor. The process washes with great success, if the water is not too hot. Fine cheesecloth, unbleached muslin, cotton and linen serim, any soft-hanging wash fabric may

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ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.

ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

FREDERICK DIXON, Associate Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL, PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year \$5.00

Daily, six months 3.00

In all other countries:

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Daily, six months 4.50

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, April 1, 1909.

Our Invasion of Canadian Fisheries

The CANADIANS are disinclined to complain because in many and constantly increasing instances our people are making themselves very much at home in the matter of exploiting the resources of their country. In some cases, such as the settlement and development of the western prairies, the opening of new mining regions and the prosecution of extensive lumbering operations, our friendly invasion is regarded as a distinctive advantage to Canada. But we are reminded by the Free Press of Winnipeg that in other cases, such as the fisheries of the Canadian coasts, the law of mutual advantage by no means obtains.

Take a few instances: The halibut and whale fisheries of the Canadian west and north coasts are almost entirely in the hands of Americans, wholly so in the case of the whale fishery; and no part of the proceeds is devoted in any way to the upbuilding of Canada, not even by the circulation of money in the country. The vessels engaged in the business, it is pointed out, obtain all of their supplies in San Francisco or some other American port.

The report of the Royal Northwest mounted police for 1908 throws a light on the vast amount of wealth that has been taken by Americans from Canadian waters in this particular. Inspector Jarvis, in charge of the Mackenzie river detachment, for instance, estimates from figures supplied by the captains of the whalers engaged in the industry that there has been taken since 1889 nearly thirteen and a half millions of dollars in whalebone alone, without counting the oil. This is an average of \$700,000 per annum, the whole of which has come to the United States.

As far as can be estimated, the total catch since 1889 has been 1341 whales. Averaging these at 2000 pounds per head of whalebone, with an average price of \$5 per pound, the amount is \$13,450,000. It will be of interest locally to record the fact that the bone from these whales, known as the bowhead whales, is practically all controlled by a New Bedford man.

The Canadians are not calling attention to this and some other matters of a similar nature in any unfriendly spirit. But that is no reason why we should not recognize the fact that they have rights which ought to be considered and respected. We ought not to impose upon our neighbor a condition of things that we know to be at least inequitable. In all fairness, Canada is entitled to compensation in the fisheries matter.

THE HON. George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, will be a guest at the annual dinner of the Boston real estate board on April 17. Were it not known he is a native of the Bay State, the purpose of inviting a secretary of the navy to a real estate banquet would not be clear, except for the possibility that he may be asked to speak upon submerged land.

IN ANALYZING the French political capacity, J. M. Shotwell, in the March issue of the Political Science Monthly, points out that the French republic has a more consistent record of logically developed reform than the Britons. He declares that moderates have held control and there has been no oscillation between extreme radicalism and extreme conservatism, nor has its policy been a choice between opposite conditions. This is a state of affairs that speaks well for the self-control of the French voter, and reveals a progressive policy. It may be noted that Americans are becoming less and less inclined to the somersault change of administration, and more content to eliminate a personality while perpetuating a policy.

AS FAR AS anybody could see, March went out as meekly as could reasonably be expected.

THE NEW MOVEMENT for the betterment of Boston inaugurated at the City Club on Tuesday evening promises well, as do all recent manifestations of a reawakening of the civic spirit in this historic community. The movement is deserving of unstinted commendation. It is entitled to the earnest and substantial support of all good citizens. One of the least conspicuous and yet most important phases of this and similar undertakings in Boston of late is the evidence which they give of widespread discontent with existing conditions. There can be no disguising the fact that all of these movements for the betterment of Boston are the outgrowth of a popular belief that there is much room and a crying demand for improvement in the conduct of our municipal affairs.

This is wholesome, encouraging, inspiring. A city that fails to recognize its shortcomings is not likely to make an effort to correct them. Ordinary criticism of existing evils, the conventional crusade against abuses, the honest efforts of individuals, of newspapers, of clubs or associations to bring about reform, count for little or nothing if the public conscience is not smitten, if the civic pride of the community is not aroused.

Here in Boston, fortunately, the movement has reached that stage. The days of mere individual expostulation and criticism are past. The pendulum is already on the affirmative swing. The personal units that have counted little against waste and laxity or corruption in the past are already being written down in such a column of carefully organized effort as seems certain to foot up a splendidly effective sum. What is now going on in Boston in the way of municipal betterment should not be taken as the mere beginning of concerted action. It is rather steadily increasing outward show of action that months ago had its inception beneath the surface.

And such springtime shoots may well portend rich fruits in the summer of Boston development that is now on the way.

IN THE matter of Canada's future relations with this country, a Canadian visitor says his country feels very much like the lady who would rather marry the ogre than be eaten by him. Canada prefers an "alliance" to "annexation."

JUST TO keep up its reputation, both as the richest and most liberally managed town of its size in the country, Brookline votes nearly \$2,000,000 for current expenses and improvements.

THE gentleman who depended on the evidence of a comma to prove his case came to a full stop when the judge decided against him.

The Greater and Better Boston of 1915

THE BUREAU of American republics is alarmed by the aspects of the Payne tariff bill and states that all the good accomplished by Secretary Root in his visit to the Latin-American republics is imperiled. Surely it is an extreme view that the new duties will put an end to the extension of continental trade. There may be a trace of Latin-American temperament in the Ecuadorian minister's declaration that his country will have to do with the cacao bean as they threaten to do in Brazil with the superfluous coffee crop—that is, burn it. The best way for Ecuador to get out of the difficulty of the heavy duty on the raw bean is to manufacture her raw material, as the duty is to be lightest on manufactured goods. Thus the tariff bill need not be construed as inimical to the development of South American republics, but as intending to stimulate their industries, and thus it may be perceived what a difference it makes to accept the decrees of fortune in a cheerful frame of mind.

PRIVATE advices assert most positively that the London "bobby" emphatically does not regard the suffragette movement as a joke.

IT LOOKS very much as if the South, so long reproached for the conditions of child labor, were about to enact uniform legislation. The conference in New Orleans just closed has been notable for the amount of data analyzed in the effort to get at what would be a model law. Various points of view were presented, but James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was responsible for the assertion that the minimum age for the employment of children should be fourteen years, because, looking at it economically, child labor was not in reality profitable labor to the manufacturer. It is well that this view can be taken, and on that ground, for there is, of course, the other view that the factory labor is not profitable to the child. The new variant of modern thinkers on the old saying, "boys will be boys," is "boys will be men." When the South considers her future she has to remember that.

The British Naval Question

IT WOULD be impossible to exaggerate the seriousness with which the disclosures of the government with respect to naval defenses of the country have been received in the United Kingdom. It is true that by a strict party vote, by a majority of 218 in a house of 488 members, the government have obtained an expression of confidence in their naval policy, but it would be ridiculous to pretend that this reflects at all accurately the feeling of the country. On the very day on which this majority was obtained a very different expression of opinion was given by the electors of Croydon, an important borough on the outskirts of London. As a result of the by-election for the seat formerly held by Mr. Arnold-Forster, a Conservative was returned by the enormous majority of 3948 votes. Extraordinary as these figures are at first sight, they are even more extraordinary when analyzed. The late member was returned by a majority of 1007 over his Liberal opponent but he was returned in a triangular contest, in which a Labor candidate polled 4112 votes. On this occasion there was no Labor candidate. It was a straight fight between a Conservative, tariff reformer and big navy man and a Liberal, free trader and small navy advocate. The figures mean, therefore, not only that the Conservative majority has been quadrupled, but that while the Liberal vote has increased by less than 1000, the Conservative vote has increased by almost 4000.

It is probable that in obtaining this majority the naval question played an even greater part than tariff reform, though the two are coupled in the Conservative platform. When a prominent member of the Labor party gets up in the House of Commons to declare that the government would be "blind bats" if they did not make defensive preparations equal to the increase in the German shipbuilding programme; when a socialistic newspaper takes a very similar tone; and when a Little Englander like Mr. Frederic Harrison, who frankly regards the empire as a "dannosa hereditas," takes the lead in the demand for a navy as to whose supremacy there can be no question, the signs of the times are not particularly difficult to read. That the country may be trusted to make the necessary sacrifices to preserve its shores inviolable from invasion may be taken for granted, but behind the question of armaments there lies a far greater question, the question of character and right-doing. It may be slowly, but it is none the less certainly, that the world is beginning to perceive that there is a great protection in being right. A sense of this, which in its negative form may be expressed as the perception of the powerlessness of evil, is steadily permeating the human consciousness. It is, however, hard for those who have never attempted in any way to prove the powerlessness of evil to accept the statement as anything but a purely idealistic fancy. To them the omnipotence of good is something quite as unrealizable as Utopia or the New Atlantis. The responsibility consequently of proving that the statement is one of practical politics lies with those who have accepted it as true, and the conviction of the truth of it will never be brought home to humanity in general while those who profess to have accepted it are facing both ways; and, that is to say, in doubt about it themselves.

IT WAS Finlay Peter Dume who predicted in one of his dialectic ironies of a few years ago that if the Chinese ever found a leader they would dominate the world. There is no fear of domination today, but to those alive to what is going on in China there is considerable satisfaction at her awakening. A good survey of public life in the erstwhile shut-in nation is afforded by that student of world politics Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, in the April Atlantic Monthly. He says that China is suddenly possessed with a fervor for modern education. A commission of education was appointed in 1904, and, following its report, customs which had obtained in China for 2000 years were abolished, a national board of education was organized to create a public school system and introduce western courses of study, and today there are kindergartens, lower and upper primary schools, academies and colleges in every province. In addition to these, there are a large number of agricultural and technical schools and schools of law and political science. Already China has begun to have trouble over the embezzlement of school funds, so that her progress appears to present the problems of other lands. The article is extremely edifying concerning a spirit made manifest in certain quarters to profit by the almost pathetic eagerness to learn which has at last possessed the Chinese.

MORE than 1000 Cambridge citizens have petitioned for the privilege of fishing in Fresh pond. It would not be so much of a privilege, of course, if they should all go fishing there together.

NOBODY will complain about a high tariff on picture postcards, if discrimination be used in the matter of selecting the cards to be taxed.

THERE is nothing in the world which tends to deliver a greater rebuke to the vanity of the Caucasian of the twentieth century than the emergence, from under the spade of the excavator, of facts which go to prove, in the most unexpected manner, the truth of the words of the Preacher, "there is no new thing under the sun." The excavations of Dr. Evans in the island of Candia, the Crete of the Acts of the Apostles, the supposed Atlantis of Plato, are steadily revealing just such unexpected facts. Fascinating as the attempt to identify Crete with Atlantis may be, and so to prove—what, indeed, is a tolerably well-proved assumption—that Virgil's story of the labyrinth and the Minotaur is only a mythological setting to a historical incident, which was ancient history even in his day, it is still more interesting to learn that the vestiges of Cretan or Minoan civilization can be traced to a point some 10,000 years previous to the Christian era, and that from that time onward, from the neolithic period to the sack of Knossos, the development of the Minoan people can be traced continuously.

The story of the civilization disclosed surpasses anything which has hitherto come to light. That there were libraries in the East, in the days of Moses, we know, and Professor Sayce insists that there was even a postal system. The excavations at Knossos, however, have disclosed a city of many storied palaces, with a system of drainage very much like that in vogue today, to say nothing of a treasury filled with the accounts of the palace kept on a sort of decimal system, and quantities of pottery, like the pictures of the women's dresses, very much more akin to the fashions of the present day than to anything known to exist in the neighboring countries.

All these discoveries bring more and more clearly to light the fact that the human mind can do little but repeat itself. The consistent progress it has made has been along a purely ethical line. Little by little it is learning more of divine Principle, of the Christ of which Christ Jesus said, "before Abraham was, I am." In that lies the true history of civilization, and the hope of humanity.

The Persian Problems

THE GOVERNMENTS of Russia and the United Kingdom have, up to the present moment, shown such extreme wisdom and moderation in refraining from interfering in the struggle between the Shah and the Nationalists in Persia that it is to be hoped that no alteration is to be made in the policy of non-intervention. The proposal to occupy northern Khorassan has, it is understood, been made several times by the Russian legation in Teheran, but has been as regularly rejected by the foreign offices in London and St. Petersburg. It is now being put forward, once more, under the specious guise of danger to the lives and property of the Russian subjects in the holy city of Meshed. Northern Khorassan, where Meshed is situated, has, since the rise of the Nationalist party, been under the control of the revolutionary committees. There certainly has been as good order maintained there as anywhere else in the Shah's dominions. Recently, however, there has appeared on the scene a certain "General" Panoff, a Macedonian adventurer who for a time was connected with the Nationalist movement at Resht. What the antecedents of Panoff are nowhere seems very clear—a fact not very surprising in the whirlpool of nationalities in the east, where men come and go even more promiscuously than they did in the west during what are known as the wandering centuries. That a second Macedonian should march on the capital of Persia, after the lapse of twenty-two centuries, is no doubt a picturesque idea. But when that has been said the similarity ends. Panoff, who has apparently been connected in the past with the insurrectionary movements in Armenia and Macedonia, is accused by his late friends in these countries of having sold information to the Russian government. That may or may not be the case. Charges of such a nature are a common feature of all revolutionary movements. One thing alone seems clear, that Panoff is a great deal more like Colonel Liakhoff, the Cossack officer, who for months past has been holding the Shah in the remnants of the Peacock throne. If there should prove to be any connection between the arrival of "General" Panoff at Meshed and the proposed occupation of that city by the Russians, the Nationalist party will be more than ever convinced that behind the Shah stands the Czar, and that it is the aim of Russia to suppress the Nationalist movement.

THE SUDDEN danger to the maritime supremacy of the British empire, recently outlined by the prime minister in the House of Commons, has had the effect of drawing the various imperial governments more closely together. From Canada and the Cape, from New Zealand and from Australia there has come the same note, the note of defense, not of defiance. This is precisely as it should be, but perhaps the most interesting result of the prime minister's speech is the determination of the Australian government to avoid any excuse for sensationalism or offense by building a fleet for home defense, to be kept in her own waters.

The harbor of Sydney is one of the most magnificent in the world. It affords almost unlimited opportunities to a naval power. That it may some day become the naval base of the empire in the Pacific is the hope of the whole Australian people. That it will become so is not impossible, though strategically it is not so well placed as Hong Kong.

The British empire is not, however, in search of war. There is no power in the whole world with a more rooted aversion from the very sound of the word. So long as fleets are deemed necessary to the protection of the world they will have their existence, and for this reason it is quite possible that Sydney may become the base of the fleet designed for the policing of the British possessions in the Pacific.

THE UNITED STATES government is preparing to give away 100,000 willow cuttings. There is some justifiable anxiety on the part of Young America to learn the exact destination of these instruments of correction.

THE NEW ocean liner Grampian, due to arrive in Boston early next week, will necessarily recall to people who went to school some thirty to forty years ago the place where their fathers fed their flocks.

THE fact that Chicago is to have a city forester does not necessarily confirm the belief that there is a jungle thereabouts.

Australia and the Empire